"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; increasing cloudiness, warmer to-morrow; moderate north to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,176. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS Elsewhere

THE MORGAN ESTATE PUT AT $125,000,000

Residue $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 Apart from Bequests and Art Objects.

PUBLIC TO GET COLLECTIONS

Son Anxious to Carry Out Financier's Wishes — Morgan Ruled by Individuality, Not Wealth.

Some months ago a close friend of J. Pierpont Morgan was talking with him, and the financier had occasion to refer to the amount of his fortune.

"I really cannot say what it is. I do not know," Mr. Morgan admitted.

No indication of the total value of the estate is given in Mr. Morgan's will, but its provisions bespeak his knowledge that he could make bequests approximating a total of $25,000,000, including realty. This total, however, does not include his art treasures, which are believed to be worth $50,000,000. The residue, which goes to his son, J. Pierpont Morgan, is variously estimated from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000. This places the estate's total at from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000.

These figures indicate that if the money Mr. Morgan spent for art objects be excluded he was not the immensely rich man that the public gave him credit for. Several and perhaps many Americans of whom much less is heard possess equal or greater fortunes. But the $50,000,000 devoted to art and his magnificent gifts to charity took from his fortune that much earning power and therefore greatly reduced the total.

Art Works to Go to Public.

Information from authoritative sources has it that the public is assured of eventually possessing the Morgan art treasures. Mr. Morgan's son, to whom the collections are left, being determined to carry out the wishes of his father to the best of his ability. The will expressed the hope that the collections might go to the public.

Mr. Morgan's bequests to his wife and four children amount to $15,000,000, and to other relatives to $2,300,000. Philanthropies get $700,000, and the gifts to his employes are estimated to total about $700,000. His bequests to friends, including annuities, represent about $2,000,000.

Mrs. Morgan is credited with a total inheritance of $8,000,000, her husband having bequeathed her $1,000,000 outright, and an income from a trust fund left by Junius Spencer Morgan. The amount of this trust fund is not stated, but provision is made that the estate augment it if necessary to yield an aggregate annual income of $100,000. The principal thus involved is estimated at about $2,000,000. Each child also gets $3,000,000.

In the residue, which goes to his son, are assets which Mr. Morgan said he was unable to appraise, and which accounted for his statement that he did not know the exact amount of his fortune. These assets include properties concerning which he declined to decide whether they belonged to him personally or to the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The decision, he explains in his will, is left to his partners. The Morgan holding of Equitable Life Assurance Society stock furnishes an example of the assets at issue.

Disposal of Equitable Stock.

This stock was held in Mr. Morgan's name, but in his will he empowered the trustees and executors to include it in a trust for one of the beneficiaries of the will and then to sell it, or they may omit it from the trusts and permit it to pass to J. P. Morgan, Jr., as residuary legatee, or they may convey it to the Morgan firm on representations that it was firm property. In financial circles the value of the stock is placed at $3,000,000. This and other properties which Mr. Morgan did not attempt to dispose of directly were referred to by him in his will as follows:

"It has frequently happened that securities, real estate and other properties belonging to or connected with my business firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and my former firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. have been taken or stood in my name. I, therefore, direct and empower my executors and trustees to assign, convey, and transfer to said firms respectively, or to their respective nominee or nominees, any securities, real estate, or property standing in my name, which all my partners of said firms respectively, me surviving, shall unite in declaring in writing to be the property of, or connected with, the business of said firms respectively, and I also direct my executors and trustees to accept without question, as evidence of my interest in either of said firms, and of the business, profits, and assets of the same, such written statements thereof as may be made to them from time to time by my said surviving partners."

Financiers who knew the man describe Mr. Morgan as a man who attached little importance to the mere acquisition of wealth. They aver that his interest centred in the activities of brain required in financial achievements which won for him world-wide recognition, and that the money which accrued was of secondary importance. The control exercised by Mr. Morgan in financial affairs in this and in foreign countries was based less on the weight of his money than on the strength of his individuality.

He controlled voting trusts in which he had a comparatively small ownership. The opinion has been expressed since his death that his ownership was less than 10 per cent. of the properties over which he exercised well-nigh absolute control.

The will shows the bequests to charities to be $700,000, but he gave large sums during his lifetime. In 1910 alone the amount of his distributions was estimated at $2,500,000.

PRAISE MORGAN'S FAITH.

Christianity Helped by Will's First Article, Says One Rector.

Many Episcopal clergymen prefaced their sermons yesterday morning or last

Continued on Page 2.

DROPS DEAD AFTER FLIGHT.

Sir C. D Rose Succumbs to Heart Trouble on Reaching Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 20.—Sir Charles Day Rose, M. P., Chairman of the Royal Areo Club, died suddenly this afternoon after his first flight as a passenger in an aeroplane at Hendon. His flight, which lasted seven minutes, was quite successful. Sir Charles left the grounds apparently in the best of health, expressing delight at his novel experience, but on attempting to alight from his automobile when he reached his home collapsed and died from heart disease.

It is recalled that Sir Charles, after Lord Dunraven's unsuccessful effort to lift the America's cup, issued a challenge in 1896 for another yacht race with the cutter Distantshore. The challenge was accepted, but afterward withdrawn by Sir Charles in view of "the general impression that the challenge might be construed as an expression of opinion on the result of the last race."

Sir Charles Day Rose was the second son of the Right Hon. Sir John Rose of Montreal, and was born in 1847 in that city. He was created a Baronet in 1909. He was a Captain in the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and assisted to quell the Fenian rebellion in Canada in 1866.

He had been a member of The Jockey Club since 1891, and was for a time racing partner of King Edward VII. when Prince of Wales. Later he became interested in yachting, his boats including the Emerald, the Satanita, and the Aurora.

He sat in the British House of Commons as a Liberal for the Newmarket Division of Cambridgeshire from January, 1903, to January, 1910, when he was defeated, but was re-elected in December, 1910.

His mother was the daughter of Robert Emmet Temple of Rutland, Vt. His father, Sir John Rose, was the partner of Levi P. Morton in the Anglo-American banking house of Morton, Rose & Co., Sir Charles later taking his father's place in the partnership.

BURGLAR KILLS A WOMAN.

Then He Loots Another House and Shoots Man and Wife.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., April 20.—Mrs. James Colbert of St. Jean Plat, a district in South Attleboro, was killed by a burglar early to-day, and an hour afterward Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Powers, neighbors, were shot and wounded severely. One man is believed to have committed all three crimes. When the Attleboro and Pawtucket (R. I.) police had worked on the case all day a poorly dressed man, who was unable to give a satisfactory account of his movements for the last twenty-four hours, was taken into custody as a suspect. He will be arraigned in the District Court to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Colbert, according to the police, was awakened by a strange man in her room. Her husband was in another part of the house. She screamed to him for help. Without a word the burglar shot the woman and disappeared through a window. Colbert said that when he rushed into his wife's room she barely was able to tell her story before she died from a bullet wound in the chest.

Colbert informed the police. They just had begun an investigation of the case when word came of the shooting in the Powers home not far away. Mr. and Mrs. Powers's description of the thief was vague. They had been aroused by a noise made by some one in their room, they said, and when they called out, both were shot. Powers was wounded in the arm. His wife received a bullet through the shoulder. They are expected to recover.

The burglar escaped with a few hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and silverware from the Powers home. He got nothing in the Colbert house.

KNOWS ONLY FIRST NAME.

Woman in Yonkers Hospital Says She Lives in Brooklyn.

A woman about 50 years old, who remembers only that she comes from Brooklyn, and that her first name is Anna, is in St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers. She is a victim of amnesia.

Two boys walking through Greystone, the estate of Samuel Untermyer, found the woman yesterday lying on an embankment. They reported to Miss Isabel James of 781 Warburton Avenue, who notified the police authorities.

The woman was attired in a long blue coat, trimmed with fur, and wore a felt hat of blue. She is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighs 140 pounds. Her eyes are blue and her hair dark brown. She carried nothing in her black leather handbag by which her identity could be established. She lapses into a state of total unconsciousness at frequent intervals.

LOST BOY FOUND ON ROOF.

Camped There All Night, Afraid of Neighboring Boy "Indians."

A nine-year-old boy, Andrew Brown, who lives with his uncle, John Brown, on the top floor of 520 West 124th Street, was found camping on the roof of the apartment house in which he lives last night, after having been missing from home since Saturday morning. The boy said he had been on the roof ever since, and it was found that he had erected a sort of tent and provided himself with food for several days, and bedding.

He gave as a reason for his seclusion on the roof the fear of a group of boys in the neighborhood who had formed themselves into an Indian tribe, from which he was excluded because he did not possess a regulation Indian suit. He said that, according to the code of the boys, "he who was not of them was against them," and that he would be considered an enemy by the tribe and treated accordingly.

When young Brown was missed on Saturday, his uncle spent the day and night looking for him, and notified the police of the West 125th Street station last evening.

John Brown was sitting in his room last night when he heard a noise on the roof of the apartment house. He went up to investigate, and found his young charge preparing to spend another night in his refuge from the "Indians."

BIGGEST FLEET EVER IS GOING TO EUROPE

Secretary Daniels to Send Out an Aggregation More Powerful Than Roosevelt's.

WINTER IN MEDITERRANEAN

Starts About Jan. 1—This Carries Out the Administration's Policy of Broadening Our Sailors' Training.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The visit made recently by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to the Atlantic Fleet has born fruit. While with the battleships Mr. Daniels learned that many of the enlisted men attached to them had never had the opportunity of seeing foreign lands. One seaman who had served for five years had done all his service in United States waters, except for a visit to Cuba. As a result of observation and inquiry in his stay with the warships Secretary Daniels announced to-day that next Winter practically the entire fleet would be sent on a three months' cruise to the Mediterranean.

It was explained at the Navy Department that this decision was in furtherance of Secretary Daniels's policy of making the United States Navy, in times of peace, a great educational school where thousands of young men will receive thorough technical training in industries requiring special mechanical knowledge, and at the same time enjoy the broadening advantages of first-hand knowledge of the great countries of the world.

The Mediterranean cruise will take the place of the usual Winter stay at Guantanamo, Cuba, where this Government has a naval station.

The famous battle fleet that went around the world in President Roosevelt's Administration will be eclipsed in fighting strength and tonnage by the fleet that will be sent to European waters just as the first named fleet exceeded the White Squadron that took a foreign cruise in 1890. The start will be made about Jan. 1, 1914.

Large posters in many colors inviting young men to join the navy have offered, as one inducement to enlistment, the opportunity to recruits to see the world. But in recent years the navy has failed to practice what it preached in this particular. Hard work has been the portion of the Atlantic Fleet for a long time and the men have had little chance for recreation. Their holiday periods have been spent in home ports or in the West Indies, and their expectation of visiting Europe has not been realized. It is with the object of making good the promise of experiences in the famous parts of the world and of giving them the educational advantages of sight-seeing in places of historical and romantic interest that the Navy Department will send the men of the Atlantic Fleet on a sort of holiday tour of Southern Europe next Winter.

"I have decided to send the Atlantic Squadron on a Winter cruise covering the most interesting ports of the world," said Secretary Daniels to-day, "because I believe that we should offer to the enlisted men every opportunity which lies in our power to obtain that knowledge of other countries from personal observation which, in every rank of life, gives to the traveled man an advantage over those who have spent their lives at home in the upward struggles. The cruise this Winter will be so timed as to give every man in the fleet shore leave at every port of interest.

"I, of course, am a firm believer in the general theory that the best way to find out if a thing will work is to try it, and I appreciate, from the technical side, the advantage that the officers of the fleet will gain in a long cruise of this kind, where various manoeuvres can be carried out at sea and many experiments in communication between ships and similar matters carried out under actual service conditions. But what seems to me equally if not more important is the educational value of this trip to the men behind the guns.

"I hope before my administration is ended that the public will have a clear understanding of the splendid training in mechanics which the modern battleship offers to enlisted men. No man who has served in the navy leaves the service without being far better equipped to earn his living than he was before he enlisted.

"The navy is a great and expensive institution, which must be kept always ready for times of war. Why not, then, use it as a great technical training school for our country in times of peace?"

The main ships of the line which it is planned to send on this trip include the battleships Wyoming, Florida, Arkansas, Delaware, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Connecticut, Kansas and Idaho. Comparing them with the battleship fleet which made the trip around the world in 1907, they aggregate a tonnage of 364,500 as against 223,500.

A more striking example of the advance made in the navy's effective fighting power is shown by a comparison of the muzzle energy of the main batteries of the fleet which will make the Winter cruise with the muzzle energy of the ships of the around-the-world squadron. In round figures, the muzzle energy of the battleship fleet of 1907 summed up 5,300,000 foot pounds. The main batteries of the ships of the Atlantic fleet that will make the next trip total up to 9,550,000 foot pounds of muzzle energy, or almost twice as much. The battleships will be accompanied by all the destroyers that can be spared, and an accompaniment of supply and repair ships.

It is planned to proceed from the home port of departure to Gibraltar, with possibly a stop or two on the way. As the fleet will be too large to be accommodated at one time in many of the harbors which will be visited, it will divide at Gibraltar and make a leisurely tour of the Mediterranean in divisions, stopping at practically every port of importance. The department is working out the schedule and ports of call, but it will be some time before these plans will be ready.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR THE ASKING. A free carton of samples of "Lily" Drinking Cups mailed to users of bottled water by the Public Service Cup Co., Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. —Adv.

Dances that Enliven Art Students' Ball
Interesting photographs of the tango, turkey trot, and other steps will be reproduced in the Pictorial Section of NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

GERMANS IN SHAME TURN ON THE KRUPPS

No Defense of Selfish Manufacturers of War Scares—France Astounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 20.—Every political topic in Germany is for the moment overshadowed by "the Krupp revelations."

The Vorwärts publishes to-day the text of instruction sent by the Detusche Munitions-und-Waffenfabrik to its Paris agent, instructing him to "leave no stone unturned" to persuade some popular French newspaper to publish a statement that France intended to double her orders for machine guns, the object being to persuade the German Government to give machine gun orders to the Deutsche Munitions-und-Waffenfabrik.

Not even the strongly Conservative press are able to conceal the fact that the scandal is one of the gravest ever revealed to the Reichstag. The Kreuz-Zeitung openly abandons the attempt to defend the Krupps. The Vossiche-Zeitung publishes this plain statement from a Reichstag member, Herr Heyn: "We have every reason to grieve and be ashamed that such things are possible in Germany."

Under the title, "Sheer Lust of Gold," The Morgenpost publishes one of the angriest articles ever seen outside the Socialist press. It says:

"Behind all this fabricated war talk stands either a class of reaction or, more sickening still, a sheer lust of gold."

It explains how army and navy societies sprang up to preach war with the unconcealed financial assistance of the armor plate firms, how files of pensioned officials steadily perambulated through the country preaching war, how the armor firms subsidized German newspapers to conduct crazy campaigns of hatred against France and England, and how these same firms sold weapons to the German Government at higher prices than to the nations their press were paid to abuse. It winds up:

"The armaments' factories pay 30 per cent. dividends, but the German taxpayer is treacherously sold."

The Lokal-Anzeiger devotes half its review of the week to criticism of the Prussian War Minister, and intimates that his resignation would be acceptable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, April 21.—Dr. Liebknecht's revelations concerning the Krupps' connection with the manufacture of war sentiment in Germany and France has produced a profound sensation in Paris, but comment is rare.

With regard to the assertion that an article on the new mitrailleusses for the French Army had been printed in a French journal in order to foment agitation in Germany for an increase of German armaments, The Figaro denies that any such suggestion was ever made to it. Dr. Liebknecht mentioned that journal. It challenges the German Socialist to give the date of issue and the precise article wherein he thought he discovered any allusion of the kind.

NEW SCHEME DEFEATS LAW.

Cleveland Saloonkeepers Supply Patrons with Keys and Cards.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—Saloonkeepers all over this city have found what they consider a quick way to break through the lid so closely fastened on the Sunday saloons by the Baptist Brotherhood, which has been conducting a vigorous campaign against violators of the Sunday liquor laws. The saloonkeepers have placed orders for thousands of duplicate keys to their barrooms, and hundreds of "trustworthy" patrons have been supplied with "club" cards. The wholesale orders for additional keys have unlocked the treasure vaults for the locksmiths, and printers of fancy cards are working overtime.

The Rev. John A. Chamberlain, head of the Brotherhood, learned of the ruse with seeming amazement. He is certain the evasion will not work long.

"I never knew before I got into this just how bad a man wants to drink when he wants it, or how eager the saloon man is to sell him drinks," said Mr. Chamberlain. "But that is a ruse that will not work. If a place is known as one where liquor is sold on Sunday, it canpot be opened by any one, club or no club—not even to scrub the floors. The law says the places must be closed on Sunday, and closed means closed, exactly."

TRAMP'S BLAZE KILLS CHILD

Little Girl Tried to Make it "Bigger" by Kicking Burning Hay.

While her parents atended church and an older sister visited with neighbors, Dorothy Dennis, eight years old, a daughter of Michael Dennis, a farmer of Secaucus, N. J., was so badly burned when she kicked into a blazing hay stack in the barnyard yesterday morning that she died late yesterday afternoon in the North Hudson Hospital.

The child told her father before she died that a tramp had thrown a lighted match into the hay and that she wanted to make a bigger fire by scattering the stack over the yard.

ISADORA DUNCAN TO QUIT THE STAGE

Grief-stricken Over Death of Her Children, She Will Become a War Nurse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 20.—Isadora Duncan, whose two children and their nurse were drowned yesterday when the automobile in which they were riding plunged into the Seine, announced to-day that she had definitely decided to retire from the stage and devote the rest of her life to the care of the poor and sick as a hospital nurse. As soon as she has recovered from the shock, after the funeral of the victims, which is announced for Tuesday at the Père Lachaise Cemetery, it is said, she will leave for the field of operations in the Balkans and join the Bulgarian Red Cross.

Meanwhile the bereaved mother is receiving messages of sympathy from every quarter.

The American Embassy has telegraphed condolences, and among the many distinguished callers to-day was the Queen of Naples, the sister of the late Empress Elisabeth of Austria. After a last visit to the victims, who lay among masses of flowers in the library of Miss Duncan's residence, all the latter's pupils left to-night for Darmstadt, the headquarters of the Duncan School. Raymond Duncan, an exponent of Greek classic dances, arrived in Paris this evening and caused a sensation on alighting from the train attired in his customary costume of ancient Greece.

It has been ascertained that the three victims tried to escape from inside the automobile, the little girl's body being found a few yards further down the stream. The man who first dived to the rescue was Sue, a champion French swimmer, but after the first attempt he was stopped by the police because he wasn't an official. He says he could have saved the children if he had been allowed to dive again. Another criticism in some quarters is that the resuscitating apparatus arrived very late, owing to the fact that it was not applied for at the American Hospital, close by, but brought from the city.

The chauffeur has been released, pending an investigation by an engineer appointed by the police.

SCHOOLBOY MISSING.

Mother Fears Principal's Order Caused Him to Run Away.

Mrs. Anna Rosedale of 892 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, last night asked to have a general alarm sent out for her fourteen-year-old son, who has been missing since Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday evening Mrs. Rosedale heard her son crying in his room, but he refused to tell what was the trouble. He set out for school the following day, but did not return. On Thursday Mrs. Rosedale went to Public School 26, at Ralph and Gates Avenue, which her son had attended. There she learned that he had not been to school on Wednesday. She was also informed that Charles had been falling behind in his studies and that on Tuesday he had been directed by Principal Frank Perkins to bring his mother to the school the following day so that the subject might be discussed with her.

The boy evidently was afraid to do this, and his mother believes he probably ran away on that account. Inquiry among the boy's friends revealed no trace of him.

TELEGRAPHERS TALK STRIKE

Railway Men Insist That Mellen Shall Reopen Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 20.—The reopening of negotiations by President Mellen of the New Haven Railroad alone could avert a strike of railroad telegraphers, it was said to-night. Vice President Pierson of the railroad telegraphers had an appointment with President Mellen. The operators asserted that if this were unsuccessful in reopening the discussion there would be a strike. The organization embraces switchmen, towermen, station agents, and telegraphers.

"I am to meet Mr. Mellen again to-morrow or Wednesday at my own selection," said Mr. Pierson. I wish to say, before going into conference with him again, that the railroad telegraphers are very far from satisfied. The men feel they have not had a square deal. They are discontented from the extreme northern end of the Boston & Maine line clear down to the Grand Central Station on the New Haven end.

"Nothing but a good, first-class tie-up, or, rather, a walk-out, of about 3,000 agents, telegraphers, and towermen will have any effect on the men who are not willing to grant to the employes working conditions that are in effect on a majority of all other railroads."

RELICS LOST IN SHONTS FIRE

Property Loss of $100,000 When Winter Home Was Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., April 20.—In the destruction by fire last night of the Winter home of Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts at Daphne, on Mobile Bay, the property loss was at least $100,000. There was much valuable furniture in the house. Prized relics also were destroyed. Mrs. Shonts and her daughters, the Duchess de Chaulnes and Miss Marguerite Shonts, were compelled to escape hurriedly. They saved only the clothing which they wore.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS to flavor jellies, ices, fruits, lemonade, ginger ale, and grape fruit.—Adv.

BOMB WRECKS CLUB OF EX-SHERIFF HAYES

Members Wondering if There's a Connection Between Graft and a Bad Explosion.

BREAKS WINDOWS, PICTURES

Pinochle Players Thrown Out of Their Seats and a Steward Hurt at the Pocohasset.

The four-story brownstone building of the Pocohasset Club, at 208 East 116th Street, the Tammany organization in the Twenty-seventh District, of which ex-Sheriff Nicholas Hayes is leader, was shaken and partly wrecked inside shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, when a bomb exploded in the building. The first report was that four bombs had been exploded at the same time.

The bomb had been planted in a passage on the ground floor, leading to the bowling alley. The shock threw to the floor six pinochle players, who were seated at a table on the top floor. The only other person in the building was Philip Berger, steward of the club. He was busy sweeping on the top floor and the shock threw him to the floor, injuring him seriously.

The building suffered seriously from the explosion. The bomb went off in a narrow passage, and the violence of the explosive was not spent on air. The plaster was skinned from the walls on all four floors. Most of the pictures and other ornaments of the walls were destroyed. The glass of the windows and bookcases was shattered. All the furniture suffered more or less damage. The bowling alley on the ground floor was almost completely destroyed.

The jingle of glass sounded on either side of 116th Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Nearly all the windows along the block were shattered, including a large plate glass front of a branch of the Produce Exchange Bank, on the southeast corner of 116th Street and Third Avenue.

The pinochle players started to run down stairs after the bomb had exploded. The steward, however, was hurt too badly to run. After the excitement had subsided slightly he was carried from the building and taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Stained glass windows in the Grace Emmanuel Episcopal Church were broken by the explosion.

There were not wanting those after the explosion, who were quick to connect the occurrence with the present graft investigation.

Ex-Sheriff Hayes was brought into the graft inquiry by George A. Sipp, the Harlem hotel keeper, who testified that he had been unable to get police protection to enable him to run the Central Hotel at 116th Street and Third Avenue, probably because ex-Sheriff Hayes was interested in another hotel in the same neighborhood. Hayes later took the stand and tearfully denied the insinuation that he had ever collected graft or benefited by police protection.

Detectives from the East 112th Street Station arrived several minutes after the explosion, but could find no clue to the bomb-thrower. Nothing was left of the bomb itself. The police believe, however, that it was a time bomb. Their theory was that it had been left in the place several hours earlier.

Officials of the club who were seen early this morning refused to give opinions as to the motive of the bomb thrower. Ex-Sheriff Hayes is out of town.

Three years ago a bomb was left in the same place, but was discovered by members, who stamped the fuse out before it could explode.

BOMB WRECKS A RECTORY.

"Black Hand" Accused of Outrage Upon Italian Church.

LE ROY, N. Y., April 20.—The rectory of St. Joseph's Italian Church was partially wrecked early to-day by a bomb planted on the veranda by "Black Hand" agencies, according to the police theory. The explosion tore out the front of the building and broke many windows in the church adjoining.

The Rev. Hector Salla and his 15-year-old niece, who were asleep in the rear part of the house, were uninjured.

LEGAL TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Vice President Marshall Lays Down Rules for Lawyers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In his speech last night at the first annual dinner of the George Washington University Law School, Vice President Marshall laid down rules for the moral and professional guidance of the young lawyer—legal ten commandments. Here they are in a condensed paraphrase:

1. Don't put a fee before a just cause.
2. Don't worship money to the extent of being willing to write a dishonest contract in order to get a large fee.
3. Be a peacemaker; that is the lawyer's business.
4. Don't chase ambulances.
5. Honor your profession as your own sacred honor; therefore, do not seek or confound litigation.
6. Don't accept contingent fees.
7. Use your influence against the system of allowing attorneys' fees in advance of divorce cases. Therein lies the evil of the divorce laws; when that has been abolished half the divorce cases will be stopped.
8. Use your influence to compel a person charged with crime to testify in the cause; the innocent man cannot be harmed thereby.
9. Take the part of the known criminal, but only to see that justice is tempered with mercy.
10. Don't inquire as to your client's pocketbook before fixing your fee.

DIRIGIBLE'S RAPID FLIGHT.

Italian Military Airship Does 295 Miles in Nine Hours.

ROME, April 20.—A military dirigible left Rome at 5:40 o'clock this morning and arrived at Verona at 2:55 P. M. It covered the 295 miles at an average speed of about thirty-three miles an hour.

The dirigible, which is entirely of Italian manufacture, carries two motors of sixty-two horse power each and had benzine for a fifteen hours journey. In crossing the Apennines, it rose more than 3,000 feet.

BANDITS DIE BY GUILLOTINE.

Execution of Paris Desperadoes Put Ahead a Day to Avoid Demonstrations

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, April 21.—The last scene of the motor bandits' drama was enacted at daybreak this morning outside the walls of the Prison de la Sante, when Callemin, Soudy, and Monier, members of the gang of desperadoes, were guillotined.

Dieudonne, who was pardoned by President Poincaré, will be deported for life.

The execution was publicly announced for Tuesday, but in order to prevent hostile demonstrations only a few newspaper men were privately informed by the police after midnight this morning that the bandits were to pay the penalty to-day.

FIND NO TRACE OF MARTIN.

Search Around Vevey for Tennessean Proves Vain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VEVEY, April 20.—The search for Joseph W. Martin, the missing Tennesseean, who was supposed to have sent a message from here to London friends, was continued here to-day.

A photograph of Martin was shown to postmen, telegraphers, cabmen, chauffeurs, and railway employes, but all without result. The telegraphers are emphatic that nobody resembling Martin sent the telegram to London.

One of the telegrams awaiting Martin here is from a London newspaper.

Several newspaper men have arrived in Vevey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 21.—Reports that J. W. Martin sailed from Southampton on April 5 for South Africa aboard the Walmer Castle prove false. The Daily Mail has received a wireless dispatch from the Captain of the ship, via Swakopmund, that no passenger was aboard who answered the description of Martin.

TO LEARN TO KEEP HOUSE.

Mrs. Dana Thinks That It Will Be Interesting to Experiment.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 20.—Mrs. Jessie Holliday Dana, who has been living in the Longfellow house, 106 Brattle Street, Cambridge, since her return from England, is going to Waltham this week to keep house for her husband, Edward Trowbridge Dana, at Harvard. Mr. Dana is now acting as a surface car conductor in Waltham. Their marriage in June last was called "ethical." Mrs. Dana said to-day:

"I don't know yet how I shall do anything. I shall have to experiment. I expect to find that very interesting, for I scarcely know how to dust a chair, as I have always led the life of an artist, with no household duties. I think the servant problem is one that must cease to be a problem, because there must cease to be servants save for the extremely wealthy."

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Son of New York Newspaper Man Accidentally Shoots Himself.

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Mr. Seibold, who was 22 years old, was visiting relatives in Washington. He called this evening at the home of Sherley Downey, one of his chums. Mrs. Knittbaum, a neighbor, ran in and asked the young men to accompany her to her house, which she thought had been entered by burglars. This proved to be a false alarm. When Seibold and Downey returned to the Downey home Seibold began to examine a revolver his friend had taken with him on the burglar hunt.

"Be careful! That's a self-acting trigger," said Downey. Seibold playfully raised the weapon, and in doing so pulled the trigger, the bullet entering his head.

STOLE $10,000 IN FEATHERS.

Victimized Merchant Says Robbers Were Experts on Ostrich Plumes.

Experts in ostrich feathers went to the stockroom of M. L. Grossman & Co. at 793 Broadway some time Saturday night or yesterday morning and at their leisure removed $10,000 worth of plumes from the cases. The robbers' qualifications as experts were demonstrated indisputably, according to Max Grossman, by the skillful way in which they had culled the best plumes he had and, furthermore, by the obvious familiarity with the business shown in their provision for taking the feathers away. The amount and kind of packing material that went with the feathers indicated, he said, that they knew just what they were doing and how to do it, and the stockroom was littered with evidences of careful preparations to remove the feathers in such a way as to prevent their being damaged.

Mr. Grossman went to his office yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, according to his established custom, and the jimmied door was the first sign of burglary he met. He was so agitated that he called a policeman before he went on up to his stockroom and found the extent of his loss.

MADAME, HERE'S YOUR HAT.

You Dropped It from an Auto and It's Embarrassing Capt. McDermott.

The police of the Tremont Station are anxious to find the owner of an expensive Neapolitan black straw hat with an ostrich plume three feet long which was found early yesterday morning by Patrolman Bulger at Burnside Avenue and the Grand Concourse. It had evidently fallen from an automobile. The married Lieutenants, Sergeants, detectives, and patrolmen estimated that the hat was worth anywhere from $50 to $100. In the early part of the day it reposed on the Lieutenant's desk, occupying much space, until Lieut. McMahon went on duty. The Lieutenant found he was handicapped by the hat and had it put on the desk in Capt. McDermott's room.

When the Captain returned to the station and saw the hat reposing on his desk he was nonplussed for a moment. Then he had the doorman remove the creation to a more appropriate place. He said he did not wish any of his folks to see such headgear in his office.

BANDITS DIE BY GUILLOTINE.

Execution of Paris Desperadoes Put Ahead a Day to Avoid Demonstrations

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, April 21.—The last scene of the motor bandits' drama was enacted at daybreak this morning outside the walls of the Prison de la Sante, when Callemin, Soudy, and Monier, members of the gang of desperadoes, were guillotined.

Dieudonne, who was pardoned by President Poincaré, will be deported for life.

The execution was publicly announced for Tuesday, but in order to prevent hostile demonstrations only a few newspaper men were privately informed by the police after midnight this morning that the bandits were to pay the penalty to-day.

FIND NO TRACE OF MARTIN.

Search Around Vevey for Tennesseean Proves Vain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VEVEY, April 20.—The search for Joseph W. Martin, the missing Tennesseean, who was supposed to have sent a message from here to London friends, was continued here to-day.

A photograph of Martin was shown to postmen, telegraphers, cabmen, chauffeurs, and railway employes, but all without result. The telegraphers are emphatic that nobody resembling Martin sent the telegram to London.

One of the telegrams awaiting Martin here is from a London newspaper.

Several newspaper men have arrived in Vevey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 21.—Reports that J. W. Martin sailed from Southampton on April 5 for South Africa aboard the Walmer Castle prove false. The Daily Mail has received a wireless dispatch from the Captain of the ship, via Swakopmund, that no passenger was aboard who answered the description of Martin.

TO LEARN TO KEEP HOUSE.

Mrs. Dana Thinks That It Will Be Interesting to Experiment.

Special to The New York Times.

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H. B. WARNER'S WIFE DIES IN AUTO SMASH

Car in Which She Was Riding with Actor Husband and Manager Upset on Long Island.

RUN INTO BY JOY RIDERS

Wheel Torn from Their Machine, Which Turned Over and Pinned Her Under the Tonneau.

Mrs. H. B. Warner, wife of H. B. Warner, who plays the leading role in "The Ghost Breaker" at the Lyceum Theatre, was killed yesterday afternoon in an automobile accident on Merrick Road, about a half mile west of Seaford, L. I. The actor, who was in the automobile with his wife, escaped almost miraculously without serious injury.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner had accepted an invitation to go motoring yesterday afternoon with Maurice Campbell of 350 West Fifty-fifth Street, husband of Henrietta Crosman, and Mr. Warner's manager. Mr Campbell purchased a new machine about two weeks ago,

automobile of Theodore Steinway, and that it had been taken out of the garage without his permission. Mrs. Steinway said that her husband had been trying all the afternoon to find the automobile, following his information of the accident.

At the home of Baker it was said late last night that neither he nor his wife had returned. It was learned there that they had started to visit their parents, who live in Bayshore, shortly after noon.

Mrs. Warner was formerly the wife of Frederick Hamlin of Chicago, a member of the theatrical company known as Hamlin, Mitchell & Fields, who produced "The Red Mill and other comedies. Following the death of her first husband she was married about five years ago to Mr. Warner. Before her marriage she was Miss Mary Burton Cozzins. Her parents live in Chicago.

As soon as he learned of the accident in which Mrs. Warner was killed, Burton White, manager of the apartment house at 37 Madison Avenue, who lives at 51 West Eleventh Street, a close friend of Mr. Warner, immediately started for Babylon to make arrangements for bringing the body of Mrs. Warner back to the city, and likewise to provide for the return of Mr. Warner.

On the suggestion of Mr. White, Joseph S. Buhler, Mr. Warner's attorney, went to Mr. White's home to make preparations for receiving the body. When seen there shortly before 1 o'clock this morning by a TIMES reporter, Mr. Buhler said that he expected the party to arrive there in about two hours. Mr. Warner, he further explained, had waited in Babylon to accompany his wife's body.

According to Mr. Buhler, Mr. Campbell, returned to New York City in an automobile at 11 o'clock last night from Long Island, and was taken to the Hahnemann Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from a broken arm, in addition to cuts and bruises.

Henry B. Warner is the son of the late Charles Warner, who toured the United States years ago in "Drink" and "The Two Orphans." His grandfather, James Lickfold, and his great-grandfather of the same name were well-known on the English stage. Six years ago Mr. Warner came to New York from London to play with Miss Eleanor Robson, now Mrs. August Belmont, in "Merely Mary Ann," under the management of the Lieblers. He began his career as an actor while a graduate student in the University College of London, where he once played the Rev. Mr. Eden in "Never Too Late to Mend," on the evening of the same day that he pulled an oar with his college crew in the Henley regatta. As the star in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," he made the part of that fictitious convict familiar in every city of importance in the United States.

Warner's Work for Convicts.

In a news item in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April, 1910, there appeared an announcement to the effect that Mr. Warner, then playing in "Alias Jimmy Valentine" in this city, proposed to devote the proceeds of one performance to bettering the condition of "lifers" in the prisons of the United States. A copy of the paper containing that announcement reached two prisoners in the Federal Prison in Atlanta, who were sentence as murderers more than eight years ago to life imprisonment, after barely escaping death on the scaffold.

These two prisoners were formerly sailors, and British subjects, both West Indian negroes, who were convicted at Wilmington, N. C., of the crime of inciting atrocity on the testimony of another seafarer, who died on the scaffold. Their names were Robert Sawyer and Arthur Adams. They were convicted of complicity in the murder of the captain, mate, engineer, cook, and one of the sailors of the schooner, Harry A. Berwind, while she was sailing from Mobile to Philadelphia on Oct. 10, 1905.

After reading the announcement of Mr. Warner, Adams wrote the actor a letter, stating the case of himself and Sawyer, and asserting the innocence of both. Mr. Warner became deeply interested in the case, and communicated immediately with his attorney, Mr. Buhler, who also entered into it as zealously as did the actor. Together they obtained all the information possible concerning the murder of the schooner's crew and the circumstances surrounding the conviction of the two sailors. Mr. Warner and Mr. Buhler were both finally convinced that the two negroes were the victims of false testimony, and resolved to obtain their liberation.

With all the information he had thus obtained, Mr. Buhler proceeded to draft a full and exhaustive petition to President Taft, asking for a pardon. He dispatched the petition, a voluminous document of 185 pages, to Washington, where it struck a tangle of red tape. But the attorney, encouraged by Mr. Warner, made repeated trips to Washington, where he brought the matter to the attention of Ambassador Bryce and other prominent men.

Finally Mr. Buhler was informed he was ushered into the presence of the President, who had already received the petition for the two sailors and was conversant with it. President Taft merely asked the attorney if the statements were correct. The President was convinced that the two prisoners had been grievously wronged, and he assured Mr. Buhler that he would remedy their case. The attorney suggested that New Year's Day was a little more than a week off, and that a pardon would be a fine New Year's gift for them. President Taft told the attorney that he would do what he could, and keeping his word, on Jan. 2 affixed his signature to the petition and dispatched it with speed to Atlanta. Mr. Buhler at once wired the joyous news to Mr. Warner.

Adams accompanied Mr. Warner to the Pacific Coast last season as his valet. He is now with his family at St. Vincent's, in the West Indies, and Sawyer, the other liberated man, is a model of good conduct.

TWO STRUCK BY TRAINS.

Both Autos Were Wrecked, but Their Occupants Escaped Death.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 20.—Theodore G. Sullivan, Jr., son of a wealthy resident of Stelton, and a sophomore at Rutgers College, was driving a big touring car on Saturday night which became balky and backed up the Pennsylvania tracks directly in the path of an approaching train. Before Sullivan had time to jump the train crashed into the machine, smashing it and throwing out its driver. Sullivan sustained only a few bruises about the body.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 20.—Henry Mensell of 40 Park Street, Orange, was badly injured to-night when his auto was struck by the Erie Newark branch train 767 at Allwood, N. J. Mensell was brought to St. Joseph's Hospital in this city. He was injured about the head and internally. The auto was wrecked. With Mensell at the time were E. M. Hale and Joseph Markell. Neither was injured, although they were thrown out of the auto when it was struck.

AUTOS KILL TWO CYCLISTS.

One Falls in Front of a Car, the Other Swerves Into Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., April 20.—Louis Drew of Philadelphia was on his way to the seashore this morning when his motor cycle skidded and he was thrown directly in front of an automobile driven by A. Marchard of Philadelphia. The automobile could not be stopped and passed over him.

Drew's eyes were gouged out and almost every bone in his head was broken. He died three hours later.

The police department of Philadelphia were notified, and in response sent L. A. Drew of Camden here. When he arrived he found that it was not his son. The address of Drew's parents is not known.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 20.—Robert Fisher ran his motor cycle into the auto of John J. Fisher at the corner of East Eighteenth Street and Park Avenue, this afternoon. The motor cycle hit the auto a glancing blow and fell into the gutter, throwing the rider violently against the curb. One of Fisher's legs was broken and his spine was injured. He was taken to the General Hospital, where he died on the operating table.

HURT IN AUTO COLLISION.

Ten Members of Two Families Injured Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Twelve persons were injured in automobile and motor cycle accidents to-day in this city and on the road to Atlantic City.

Automobiles containing the families of Charles Cheeseman of Mount Ephriam and Robert Leyer of Philadelphia collided near Haddon Heights. Cheeseman was seriously injured. His wife and four children were cut and bruised. Lever, two children, and Miss Jennie Turner were also cut and bruised.

John Morrison, a motor cycle policeman, had his jaw broken and sustained a concussion of the brain when he collided with an auto truck on South Broad Street. Vincent Mancenl, also of this city, was injured in a collision between two motor cycles in Camden, N. J.

F. B. CROSBY KILLED BY AUTO.

Tire Burst, Machine Turned Turtle, and He Was Crushed Beneath It.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20.—Franklin B. Crosby, head of the purchasing department of the American Locomotive Company, was instantly killed on the road between Brockton and Taunton this evening when the automobile which he was driving turned turtle and crushed him beneath it.

Crosby, who was 27 years old, recently came here from New York. He was driving a high-powered test car from Boston to this city. Crosby and his companion, John W. Letting, another employe of the company, had reached Hockomock Swamp when one of the forward tires burst. The car swerved across the road, struck a boulder, and turned turtle. Letting was thrown clear, but Crosby was pinned under the car. His body was taken to Taunton. Crosby leaves an aunt in New York. He was unmarried.

HIT BY BICYCLE AND KILLED.

Woman Knocked Down at Street Crossing—Negro Rider Locked Up.

Mrs. Frances Von de Linden and her daughter, Rose, left their home at 530 Ninth Avenue, last evening to attend vespers. As they were crossing Eighth Avenue at Thirty-seventh Street a bicycle, ridden by a young negro, struck the mother, knocking her down. She was placed in an automobile and hurried to the French Hospital in West Thirty-fourth Street, where she died a short time later from a fractured skull.

The negro, seeing the woman fall, attempted to escape. As he was being dragged from his wheel by the crowd of men and boys which had chased him up Thirty-seventh Street, Patrolman Steele of the West Thirty-seventh Street station intervened and placed the negro under arrest. At the station house he gave his name as James Harris, 19 years old, of 217 West Thirty-fifth Street. He was employed as an elevator man, he said. At the station house, where he was locked up on the charge of homicide, it was said that he had violated the law in not having a lamp or a bell on his wheel.

MURDER AND RIOT IN PARK.

One Man Slain and Another's Eye Gouged Out at Primrose Club Outing.

More than 500 people went to Cypress Hills Park, at Cypress Avenue and Stony Road, Glendale, L. I., yesterday, at the outing of the Primrose Club. At about 9:30 a wrangle started in a small knot of men, when one of the party accused another of insulting a woman. The shouting attracted a number of others, and several special policemen came running to the group, when Charles Muller of 998 Flushing Avenue drew a revolver and declared that he would shoot the first man who attempted to interfere in the quarrel.

A policeman and members of the crowd threw themselves on Muller. The revolver was taken away from him and he was ordered out of the park. He started away, and had just reached the limits of the park, when three shots were heard. When the policeman who had disarmed him reached the place they found Muller dead with three bullets in his body. Those who had fired the shots were not discovered.

The quarrel inside the park continued till it became a riot. An alarm was sent to the Glendale Station and reserves were sent out to restore order. When they arrived there they found Charles Rudick of 90 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, unconscious on the ground, with several ribs broken by kicks, and one eye torn from the socket.

Twenty men were arrested as witnesses and taken to the Glendale Station, but no charges were made in connection with the shooting of Muller or the maiming of Rudick. Rudick was taken to the German Hospital, where it was found necessary to remove his eye.

LIVE TO-DAY, SAYS OSLER.

Forget Past and Future, Savant's Advice to Yale Students.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 20.—Speaking before a gathering of Yale men to-night Sir William Osler, formerly of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, but now a member of the Faculty of Oxford University, said:

"My method in life is the freshest, oldest, simplest and usefulest. Forget the past, forget the future. Touch a button that will shut off the past and another that will shut off the future, and you will have a vaccine that will insure you against all morbid thoughts. When the load of to-morrow is added to the load of yesterday many men fall on the way.

"As things stand to-day many of you would rather sing over and over again psalms for the sins of the past than follow Christ into the slums. The day of man's salvation is to-day. Live earnestly. Make the limit of your life the twenty-four hours of a day.

"The first two hours of a day determines the day. If you have been romping with the younger aphrodite the night before you will be as bleary-eyed as a fish when you get up, and the day will be lost. Quit tobacco and liquor. Bright eyes are the thing, and bright eyes never came from the free indulgence of wine, women, and song."

"The control of the mind as a working machine is the end of all education. This can be accomplished with deliberation.

"One of the most striking things about America is its hurry. Europeans accomplish just as much without that everlasting feeling Americans have of being on the minute at an appointment."

Sir William was asked his opinion of Dr. Friedmann's tuberculosis remedy. He said:

"I do not think the remedy has been sufficiently tested as yet to warrant its consideration by science as a positive cure."

Sir William will deliver the first of a series of lectures at Yale to-morrow.

JAPAN IS CALMER; TRUSTS IN WILSON

His Efforts to Effect a Compromise Have a Good Effect in Tokio.

ALIEN BILL UP TO-DAY

California Democrats Want to Oblige the President—Congressmen Stand Firm.

TOKIO, April 20.—The news that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are seeking to effect a compromise in the proposed California legislation with respect to alien land ownership, and that Gov. Johnson is opposing the bill, has softened Japanese ire, and public opinion has now become more optimistic.

The alleged unwillingness of American missionaries to help defeat the offensive bill is the subject of harsh criticism in the Japanese papers, but after a conference which Count Okuma, former Foreign Minister, had with the missionaries, the latter sent telegrams to California the nature of which is not known here.

Count Okuma ironically reminded the missionaries that Japan owed its first lessons in foreign humanitarian principles to the United States.

"Now the duty has devolved upon Japan," he added, "to teach the Californians the same principles."

The Japanese Consul at Vancouver, C. Yada, who has arrived here, has caused some excitement by the statement that anti-Japanese legislation is pending in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Wilson's day of rest was not broken by any new complication in regard to the Japanese situation. Secretary Bryan dropped in at the White House, but merely to leave a telegram from Gov. Hiram Johnson of California, in response to the appeal of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan that changes be made in the Alien Land bill pending in the California Senate so as to make it less objectionable to the Japanese Government and people. Secretary Bryan said that the message from Gov. Johnson was nothing more than an acknowledgment of the telegram from President Wilson and himself. Mr. Bryan expressed the opinion that the situation had been relieved considerably by the action taken by this Government in making the appeal to Gov. Johnson.

It is expected that the crisis in the situation will come to-morrow when the suggestions made by the Federal Administration are placed before the California Senate.

California Congressmen appear to be a unit in defending the bills pending in the State Legislature to prohibit Japanese from owning or leasing land.

Representative Raker said that the people of California wanted the question settled once and for all, and that legislation would be enacted. Mr. Raker thought the Japanese should resort to the Federal courts to have their rights determined after the alien land law was on the statute books. Representative Stephens said there was no particular objection to Japanese acquiring small holdings of land, but there was strong opposition to their acquisition of large tracts.

Representative William Kent gave out a statement to-night in which he contended that permission to hold land was not a right but a privilege, and that the admission of aliens to a country was upon an invitation. "If foreign Governments demand these privileges," he said, "they thereby deny our right to manage our own internal affairs." Mr. Kent contended that "to denominate such action as we may choose to take as an affront or an insult is either deliberate sophistry or supersensitive folly."

In conclusion Mr. Kent says: "To me it seems obvious that California, possessing the right and the duty to regulate land tenure—that California, knowing its own problems best—should pass the Anti-Alien Land bill which our people desire, and thereby save its future as a democratic community from complications that would forever be provocative of friction and strife."

Special to The New York Times.

SACRAMENTO, April 20.—Democrats in the upper house have been the strongest supporters of anti-alien legislation, but since definite word has come that the Administration at Washington desires that discriminatory acts be passed against the Japanese, they are trimming their sails somewhat. Men like Senator John B. Curtin on the Democratic side have been in favor of making the proposed Senate bill apply only to Japanese and of allowing all aliens who can become citizens to own or lease California land.

The suggestion from the Administration puts Senators of the minority in a peculiar position, especially those who are looking for a place at the Administration pie counter for the next four years, and who cannot afford to offend the President on that account.

"There is nothing in our bill as it is now drawn that is in violation of the recommendation of Secretary Bryan," said Senator Shanahan to-day. "If we pass this bill we are cutting out all aliens and doing just what the Administration desires."

The Anti-Alien bill stands ninety-second on the file for to-morrow, and if it is reached the pending amendments will be taken up for consideration. These amendments provide that aliens eligible to become citizens, who declare their intention of becoming such, shall not be barred by the act, and it also exempts all oil, mining, and timber lands from the provisions of the bill, thereby leaving means whereby the resources of the State may be developed by foreign capital.

TILL CALIFORNIA FIELDS.

Magazine Says Japanese Grow 90 Per Cent. of State's Products.

The April number of The Japan Magazine, edited and published by American, English, and Japanese writers, has an article, "The Japanese in California," obviously written by an authority on the question. The Japanese are represented as successful farmers and fishermen, and as are trying to educate their children there to meet the conditions of life in a new country. In part the article says:

"There are Japanese to be found in almost every important centre of the West, including all the larger towns and cities of America, but more than 90 per cent. of those settled in the United States are in California. Most of those in the Golden State are engaged in agriculture, more than 75 per cent. of the acreage cultivated by Japanese being in that State. California is Japan's next neighbor across the Pacific, and naturally the majority of the immigrants found settlement there. Not only so, but the climate of that State is more like that of their own land than any other part of America, which is a supreme attraction to lovers of sunshine and flowers, like the Japanese.

"The first Japanese immigrants to America, some forty in all, set out for California in 1868, not long after Japan herself was opened to the foreigner. From that time onward there has been a steady stream of immigration from year to year, culminating at last in numbers that tended to cause alarm among the laboring population of the West. At first the stream was naturally thin. In 1878 there were only 120 Japanese in California. During the next ten years the number had increased to 1,000, and the ensuing decade saw it swell to 13,000; and by 1907 there were no less than 57,000 Japanese in the Golden State. Thus in a population of 2,377,549 the Japanese numbered 56,760, or about one-fortieth of the total inhabitants. In 1908 the Japanese population in California had risen to 60,850, the largest figure in the history of the country. The new immigration regulations, restricting the movement of the Japanese to the United States, came into force shortly afterward. From that time the stream has grown smaller and smaller, and is still on the decline.

Work All the Land of California.

"As most of the immigrants are engaged in agriculture the position of these becomes a matter of great importance to themselves, and to the country where they are settled. In 1911 the acreage under cultivation by the Japanese in California was 239,720, mostly given up to potatoes, vineyards, orchards, berries and various vegetables, the total value of the products amounting to no less than $12,507,000 annually. As the total agricultural products of the State amounted to about $58,000,000, it will be seen that the Japanese farmers produced nearly 20 per cent of the whole. This takes no account of the amount of labor performed by Japanese on land over which they have no control. If this be reckoned, it might be said that the Japanese produce at least 90 per cent. of the total results of agriculture in California. More than 50 per cent. of the vineyard labor is in the hands of Japanese, and the same may be said of vegetable cultivation. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the Japanese are the life of agricultural California.

"In the districts surrounding the bay of San Francisco the Japanese are an invaluable portion of the community. In the Alameda agricultural district the American population is about 26,000, while the Japanese is about 1,200, rising in the summer season to over 2,000. Some 200 are engaged in the salt fields; but the rest give their time to market gardening, orcharding, and general agriculture; and without their assistance the orchards of the district could never place the fruit on the market in proper time and condition. It is their deft fingers that handle the millions of cherries, tomatoes and apricots that swell the market in season, and they also take an important place in the immense wheat harvest of the vast fertile valleys of the State.

"In the northern portion of the great State there are some 16,500 Japanese, nearly all of whom are devoted to the tilling of the soil, perhaps the most succesful and important farmers in the State in this northern district. Around Sacramento they are among the greatest fruit growers, vineyardists and vegetable producers the country knows. The low lying district along the river is tabooed by the native population, and given up almost to the men from the rice fields of Nippon. Without the Japanese this whole fertile district would probably be idle and useless. Near Stockton alone there are about 4,000 Japanese farmers, all doing a brisk productive business.

"The vast harvest of fruit and grain could hardly be gathered in but for the help of Japanese hands. During the time of the anti-Asiatic agitation, the number of the Japanese in this district became somewhat reduced. Indians, Greeks, Mexicans, and Italians took their places; but these were soon found to be inferior to the Japanese as practical orchardists and harvesters. The American managers freely admit that one Japanese proves equal at least to three or four of these other nationalities when it comes to agriculture. It is now admitted that Middle California cannot freely be developed without the assistance of the Japanese labor.

"Similar conditions obtain in Southern California. Round about Los Angeles the Japanese are the chief agriculturists and market gardeners. They form the most influential and enterprising of all green-grocers in the markets in the Southern city, always outdoing the natives and Chinese. The same is true of the coast towns. The Japanese farmer, as in his native land, is a sober and hard-working man, always trying to have his own little hut and his wife and family, when he is permitted to have a wife. He does not hang around the saloons and questionable places, wasting his savings. It will indeed be a sad day for California when Japanese abandon it.

"The Japanese in California also take a share in the fisheries of the State. First beginning at Monterey and Los Angeles, they are now to be seen engaged in the fisheries of almost every town along the coast, in many of which they almost monopolize this occupation. The Japanese fishermen not only supply a large part of the domestic market, but their canneries supply a further demand in Hawaii. In Los Angeles alone some seven-tenths of the fishery business is taken by the Japanese."

"It will be admitted at the outset that the Japanese are as anxious for education, both for themselves and their children, as any people in the world. This is quite a characteristic of the Japanese in California."

As to the religion of the Japanese in California, the writer says that the Japanese in California are more inclined to Christianity than to Buddhism.

"DIVORCE" SIGN UNDER BAN.

Schenectady Y. M. C. A. Forced to Drop Its Gymnasium Lure.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, April 20.—A large sign in the Y. M. C. A. window here reading, "Get a Divorce," and in smaller letters below, "from colds and ill-health by exercising in our gymnasium," has aroused the clergymen and Mayor George R. Lunn to such an extent that it has been removed. The Rev. B. W. R. Taylor, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, said to-day: "The sign is flippant and undignified for a Christian association." A previous sign reading, "When the whale swallowed Jonah it was a raw deal—our meals are well cooked," brought a protest from Dr. Taylor.

Mayor Lunn said to-day that he thought any administration, especially the present Socialist administration, should take action to prevent such signs appearing.

"That sign reflects on the family life," he said, "and as a Socialist I say this, notwithstanding the false statement frequently made that Socialism aims at breaking up the home."

A censorship on the association probably will be instituted.

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"DOLLAR DINNER"
BANQUETS A SPECIALTY.

NEW TARIFF A PERIL, SAY REPUBLICANS

Reverses Our Economic Policy Without Any Popular Demand for the Change.

PREDICT PARTY'S DOWNFALL

House Committee Minority Say Democrats Will Be Called to Account at the Polls.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Without attempting to analyze the Underwood Tariff bill or to criticise it in detail the Republican minority of the Ways and Means Committee has prepared a minority report objecting to the measure as involving a complete reversal of American economic policy. The report is signed by Representatives Sereno Payne of New York, Joseph Fordner of Michigan, Augustus Gardner of Massachusetts, William R. Green of Iowa, J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, and Sydney Anderson of Minnesota.

"There is no excuse for the radical change in our revenue system proposed by this bill," the report says. "The people have not asked for it. The party proposing it is in power, not by the grace of a majority of the American people, but by the grace of the majority on other questions than that of protection. The Administration has the power to enact this legislation. This accounting for the abuse of power will come later.

"The bill aims at a complete reversal of the economic policy of the Government. During a period of nearly fifty years we have had a protective tariff in this country. Under it we have built up manufacturing industries not approached by those of any other country.

"The farmers have prospered marvelously. In purchasing power, the only true test, the wages of our laborers have never been approached by the wages of any other people. Under the present tariff law this universal prosperity has reached the very highest crest. Even the poorest class of laborers employed at the lowest wages have still been able to send surplus earnings to their native countries.

"The majority party seems to have carried out some of the pledges of their last platform, while they have overlooked others. It has long been a contention of that party that the Federal Government has no right to impose or collect tariff duties except for he purposes of revenue; that any other course was unconstitutional."

The Republican minority discusses the history of tariff legislation and declare that the Payne law has demonstrated in the four years of its existence that, in connection with the internal revenue system of taxation, "adequate tariff duties can be collected."

The Payne law is defended by the Republican members, who assert that it "shows a reduction in duties of 6.4 per cent. in the first period of its operation, and a reduction of 4.05 per cent. from the Dingley rates during the latter period of the Payne law's operation.

"The present tariff bill the committee is met with a threatened deficit in revenue of about $100,000,000 which it is compelled to meet by the extraordinary methods of taxation used heretofore only in time of war. As a revenue measure the bill presented at the very outset confess this bill a failure. It would seem as if a party pledged to a revenue tariff would strive to make the revenue feature conspicuous."

The Republicans charge that the Democrats have lost sight of the Democratic platform pledge which recognized "that our system of taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country," in which pledge the Democratic party favored "the ultimate attainment of the principle we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry." The report states that the Tariff bill "has already caused intense and widespread alarm in business circles."

"The proposed bill seems to meet with universal approval on the other side of the Atlantic. It would be erroneous to assert that the rates have been laid with an eye to revenue only. Some of them carry 'incidental protection.' Which, on the face of it, shows that 'incidental protection' is planned as part of the scheme of the bill. These features are spasmodic, and generally have a local coloring."

Concerning the revenue situation the minority says:

"No new Administration ever inherited such a full Treasury and such abundant revenue as this one. At the close of business on March 3 last the total balance in the general fund was $149,835,711. Making due allowance for a working balance we have $75,000,000 available for any deficit in the revenue to meet future expenditures. Although the revenue from customs has fallen during March because of the threatened tariff reduction, the indications are that the surplus at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, will be at least $50,000,000."

HOLD-UP ON WATER FRONT.

Two Men with Four Revolvers Rob Waiter and Cash Register.

Early yesterday morning two men, with caps pulled over their eyes, entered the restaurant of Thomas P. Muth at 389 West Street.

Cornelius Haggerty, a waiter, was alone in the place.

"Give us a couple of lamb chops," growled one of the newcomers.

"We haven't any. If we had, I'd eat them myself," said Haggerty.

The hands were withdrawn from the coat pockets and with them two pairs of revolvers.

"Perhaps you have some money—a few tips stored away?" inquired one of the newcomers.

Haggerty turned his pockets inside out. They held sixty cents.

"Now, that," ordered the two, pointing the revolvers to the cash register.

Hagerty obeyed. The cash register yielded $25.

"We're going out, and we don't want to see you in the street for half an hour," said one of the men, opening his revolver to show it was loaded.

Haggerty waited fifteen minutes and then notified the police.

No arrests were made.

DEATH FIGHT IN CELLAR.

Italian's Body Found Stabbed Many Times with Stiletto.

There was a fight to the death in the basement of the crowded tenement house at 194 Chrystie Street yesterday morning just about sunrise, and when the noise of the struggle ceased and the frightened tenants tiptoed down into the basement to find out what the trouble was they saw on the floor the body of Vito Puciaco, one of their fellow-tenants. In the body were five terrible wounds, any one of them sufficient to have caused death, while near the body lay the instrument that the murderers had used, a long stiletto. All about were marks of the struggle that Puciaco had made for his life.

While the stabbing was evidently the work of one man, the evidence in the possession of the police all points to the conclusion that at least three and probably four persons were present when the Italian was murdered.

Detective Maher of the Fifth Street Station thinks that the man was brought to the cellar by two women and then stabbed to death by one of two men who were waiting there. Whether it is the end of an Italian feud, the police were not prepared to say.

Within four feet of where the murder was committed Ignatz and Edward Schaefer were asleep and were awakened by the noise of the struggle. They say they heard two men arguing, but that, as they did not understand Italian, they did not know what was said. Then came the struggle and the sudden end. Both were positive that women were present. A few moments after the end of the fight they said they heard women's voices.

Policeman Whitman of the Fifth Street Station was called, and he sent in a hurry call for detectives. Dr. Graham came with the ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital. Death, the doctor said, had been practically instantaneous.

Half a dozen detectives were put to work on the case, but late yesterday no arrests had been made.

TAFT CRITICISES COURTS.

"Failure to Administer Criminal Law with Certainty a Disgrace."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 20.—Ex-President Taft said last night in an address at a banquet of Yale Law School students and alumni:

"I have had the feeling that some day the Socialists might direct their attacks on the unequal and unjust administration of the law—the failure to administer the criminal law with certainty, by which criminals so often escape punishment for crimes for which they deserve imprisonment. The existing conditions in this regard are a disgrace to the civilization of this country and should be remedied. There are none better equipped to accomplish these reforms than the members of the bar.

"The courtroom is not the place to gamble with the law. We must keep law and justice together in order to justify law."

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Ex-President Taft has accepted an invitation to read a paper on a subject to be announced later, at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, at Montreal in September. Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court of the United States, will preside, and Viscount Haldane, the Lord High Chancellor of England, will make the annual address. Senator Root of New York will preside at the annual banquet September 3.

HELD AS COUNTERFEITERS.

Detectives Say Two Italians Were Passing Bad Coins.

Detectives who had been investigating for several days complaints from shopkeepers in the Bronx that they had been swindled by counterfeiters, arrested two men yesterday afternoon, one of whom they said, had passed a bad half dollar on Max Spitzer, proprietor of a candy store at 1,745 Bathgate Avenue. The prisoners said they were Giovanni Tuscani, a grocer, and Giuseppi Sorenti, both of 2,480 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx. Thirteen counterfeit half dollars were found in Tuscani's pockets, and three in those of Sorrenti.

It was thought that the coins were all manufactured in the Bronx. Detectives Johnsmeyer and Landzoe followed Sorenti into Spitzer's place and saw him hand the proprietor a half dollar for a package of cigarettes and receive 45 cents in change. After leaving the store Sorrenti handed the change to Tuscani and received from him another bad coin.

IRA MAY MISSING.

Family Reports to Police His Disappearance on Saturday.

David B. May of 622 East Third Street, Brooklyn, reported to Police Headquarters last evening that his 19-year-old brother Ira had been missing since some time Saturday, when he went out to make collections for the May Thread Company, his father's house at 529 Broadway.

The older brother and detectives went to the company's office last evening and found there a bankbook showing that Ira May had returned on Saturday afternoon, and that he had deposited the money collected.

The May family is much alarmed by the boy's absence.

WANT FOOD WITHOUT PAY.

Sixty Members of the I. W. W. Besiege Colorado Town.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., April 20.—Sixty militant Industrial Workers of the World arrived here to-night. Led by Jack McDonald, who is called the "Martyr" of San Diego, they marched to Police Headquarters, where they demanded food. Their request was denied. Sixteen of the band then went to a restaurant, where they ordered a meal, for which they refused to pay.

The proprietor called for help. Special deputies arrived at the restaurant before the Industrial Workers of the World had left. With drawn revolvers the deputies forced the men to pay for their dinner. The men then said that the party had no more money, but they expected to stay in the city for three days and be fed. Citizens to-night are organizing posses to drive the visitors from the city in the morning.

LAWMAKERS ADMIT THEY'RE GREAT MEN

They Tell the Stories of Their Lives in the New Congress Directory.

NOT BORN TO BLUSH UNSEEN

Vardaman, Murray, Lafferty, and Others Coyly Confess Their Own Achievements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Congressional Directory for the present extra session of the Sixty-third Congress will be issued to-morrow. Its political classification of the Congress shows that in the Senate there are 51 Democrats, 44 Republicans, and 1 Progressive—Poindexter of Washington. The 435 members of the House are divided into 290 Democrats, 127 Republicans, 7 Progressive Republicans, 9 Progressives, and one Independent—Kent of California—and there is one vacancy.

The most interesting feature is the section devoted to the geographical sketches of Senators and Representatives. These sketches really are autobiographies, for they are submitted by the Congressmen themselves, and most of them appear as written, the editor having made very few changes.

William H. Murray of Oklahoma indicates his pride in his pseudonym, "Alfalfa Bill," by inserting it in brackets after his name. It seems that Mr. Murray "ran away from his father at 12 years of age; has since punched cattle, chopped cordwood, worked in brickyards, been a farm laborer, reported for and edited newspapers, taught school, practised law and is now an extensive planter and farmer." His wife is the niece of Gov. D. H. Johnston of the Chickasaw Nation. In Oklahoma Mr. Murray is called "the Father of the Constitution," according to his own biographical statement.

Reveals His Full Name.

Walter Lafferty of Portland, Ore., who puts himself down as a Progressive Republican with a big "P" in "Progressive," takes the country into his confidence. He reveals his full name as Abraham Walter Lafferty, adding "but has always been called Walter and signs his name simply A. W. Lafferty." Mr. Lafferty tells of many relatives, including his great-grandparents.

"His brother Rolla served in the Provisional Volunteers in the Philippines, enlisting when he was 17, and coming out with the rank of Corporal," the sketch runs. He was admitted to the bar "five days before he was 21." Almost a page is given Mr. Lafferty.

Senator William Howard Thompson, Democrat, "is the youngest Senator ever elected from Kansas, and will be one of the youngest men in the Senate; he is a disciple of the new school of politics, and is classed as a Progressive Democrat." It is set forth that Mr. Thompson filled "various positions of honor and trust with the strictest honesty and fidelity." Also he "was considered one of the ablest and most popular Judges in Kansas and has been slated for a Federal Judgeship," and "his political success is without parallel in the history of the State."

The reader is informed that "it is acknowledged by all who know him that as a Senator he will not only bring credit and honor to himself, but to the State and Nation as well."

George John Kindel of Colorado, Representative, relates that after being defeated for Congress in 1910 as a Prohibition candidate, he ran in 1912 as a Progressive Democrat and went between 3,000 and 5,000 votes ahead of the National and State tickets, "which proves conclusively that the people of Colorado are wideawake to the needs of fair and equitable transportation."

The sketch of a veteran Congressman from Minnesota occupies less than one line. It reads:

"Charles A. Lindbergh, Republican, of Little Falls."

Representative Jeremiah Donovan of Connecticut puts his autobiography into two lines. Most of the sketches are very brief.

Vardaman Restrains Himself.

Senator James K. Vardaman of Mississippi gives himself about two-thirds of a page, in which he tells that he was "one of the first men in the South to take up the cause of W. J. Bryan, and has been an ardent, earnest supporter of the distinguished Nebraskan from that time to the present." Mr. Vardaman's war experience was brief, but interesting:

"Volunteered as a private for the Spanish-American war in 1898 and was elected Captain of a company organized at Water Valley, his old home, but on account of bitter antagonism to the then Governor, A. J. McLaurin, whose official conduct Mr. Vardaman had criticised in his newspaper, Gov. McLaurin refused to commission him. The company became so incensed at this treatment that it threatened to withdraw from the regiment, but in a speech to the company he urged them to do their duy, remain true to the flag, and elect one of their members Captain to go to the front. He then withdrew, and a few days thereafter was offered the senior Captaincy of the Fifth United States Volunteers."

Mr. Vardaman went to Santiago de Cuba with that regiment and remained there until May, 1900. He became a major. There are references to how Mr. Vardaman ultimately overcame his political enemies.

Representative Lathrop Brown of St. James, Long Island, N. Y., appears in the face of the record to be the youngest member of the House. He was 30 years old on Feb. 26 last. Luke Lea of Tennessee is the youngest Senator. He was 34 on April 12. Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas will be 38 next month.

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MADE PALM OF HAND OF FLAP FROM BACK

Remarkable Operation by Which Withered Member Is Being Restored to Normality.

MAN'S GRASP NOW IS STRONG

For Five Weeks with Hand Behind His Back Before Flap Was Cut Loose.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A remarkable surgical operation by which Le Four Raymond, 22 years old, the son of Dr. J. U. Raymond of Washington, is recovering the use of a withered left hand, has been performed by Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn of 105 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York.

Pieces of flesh taken from the patient's back were grafted on the hand. Young Raymond is an advertisement writer for The Washington Times. His father thus described the operation today:

"My son burned his hands in infancy. The right hand fully recovered its usefulness, but the left was badly deformed, with all the fingers except the index and middle ones seriously contracted. At the age of 3 years an operation on the hand partly restored its usefulness, but in time the contractions returned. Six operations brought no relief, as the palm of the hand and some of the tendons had been destroyed by the burning.

"It was finally determined that skin grafting could not remedy the condition. Then it was decided that a 'flap' of flesh from the body could be taken to form a new palm. My brother, Lieut. Col. T. U. Raymond of the United States Army Medical Corps, agreed to take the boy to Dr. Dawbarn in New York.

"Dr. Dawbarn dissected the scar tissue from the palm and fingers and placed the thumb and fingers in a natural position. The tendons were lengthened by inserting new tissues in the palm. Then a strip of flesh on the back, slightly above the hip, was raised, and the hand was slipped under it. This 'flap' was sewed to the palm, after which the hand, arm, and trunk were covered with a plaster of paris jacket.

"In this way the hand was carried behind the back for four weeks. Then the upper end of the flesh 'flap' was cut loose and stitched to the border of the hand. One week later the hand and 'flap' were released entirely from the back and the 'flap' was fashioned to the hand.

"The hand now remains open without any t

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES

PIUS X. IMPROVES; SAT UP YESTERDAY

Wakeful but Quiet at Night, and His Cough Is Diminishing.

WANTS FAMILY TO GO HOME

His Anxiety to Resume Work Is Now the Chief Concern of His Physicians.

LATEST BULLETIN ON THE POPE'S CONDITION.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Monday, April 21—2:30 A. M.—The Pontiff is wakeful but quiet, and is showing a good deal of weakness. He complains of a sinking feeling, but refuses food.

4 A. M.—The Pope insists on having a window open, complaining of feeling too warm. His pulse is increasing and he is talking excitedly, sitting up in bed and saying he can't breathe lying down.

4:30 A. M.—The Pope is sleeeping lightly, but naturally and continuously. His breathing is less difficult and audible. He says his brother's visit has been a rest for soul and body.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 20.—The Pope to-day experienced a rise in temperature, although he has no real fever. His cough is constantly diminishing, and he is not so weak as he was last night.

The chief preoccupation of those about him is to keep him quiet in bed.

ROME, April 20.—So much improvement was found in the condition of the Pope by Drs. Marchiafava and Amici on their visit to the sickroom this evening that they did not consider it necessary to issue a bulletin. The morning bulletin was as follows:

"For four days his Holiness has had no fever. As a result of the amelioration of the bronchial affection, the Pope is gradually recovering his strength."

Mgr. Bressan, the Pope's secretary, and Father Parolin, his nephew, celebrated mass to-day in the chapel adjoining the papal bedroom, in the presence of Angelo Sarto and the Pope's sisters and niece.

The Pontiff is desirous that the members of his family shall return to their homes and has requested them to reassure his friends outside of Rome that he hopes soon to resume the regular course of his life and receive the faithful who come to Rome to ask for his blessing.

The physicians have some fear that this anxiety on the part of the Pope for work may have an unfavorable effect, and constantly impress upon him the necessity for patience and rest. They have warned the attendants that they would consider them responsible for any imprudence. The Pope, however, to-day rose from his bed and remained for an hour or more in an armchair. This seemed rather to cheer up the Pontiff.

At St. Peter's, Cardinal Rampolla celebrated solemn pontifical mass for the Constantinian Jubilee. The service was attended by the members of the Pope's family. His sisters and niece occupied the special tribune, while Angelo Sarto, his brother, whom the Pope had requested to say prayers for him, occupied the tribune, in which were seated Cardinal Vico and distinguished guests, including several Americans. All inquired as to the health of the Pontiff, and Angelo answered: "Better—much better."

The physicians reported to-night that the Pope's condition was satisfactory and that he was gaining strength. They are now convinced that they will be able to hold his fever in check and that, with no complications, the area of bronchitis will soon be cleared up.

Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, to-day received Cardinal Feratta and gave him instructions, in the name of the Pope, regarding the Eucharistic Congress to be held at Malta, for which place he left Rome to-night.

ASKS PRAYERS FOR THE POPE.

Message from Cardinal Farley Read in Catholic Churches Here.

In Catholic churches yesterday, at all masses, a message was read from Cardinal Farley on the celebration of the Peace of Constantine, the Eucharistic Congress soon to meet at Malta, and the illness of Pope Pius X. Constantine's victory at the famous bridge in a suburb of Rome sixteen hundred years ago yesterday, which changed the world from pagan to Christian, will be celebrated in America as well as in Rome. Cardinal Farley asked Catholics of his Archdiocese to remember the poor with larger alms as one way of showing their interest.

The Cardinal asked all Catholics to pray that the life of His Holiness, Pius X. might be spared for many years. The church needed him as it has rarely needed an occupant of the chair of St. Peter, he said.

URGES UNION AGAINST US.

Argentine Poet Asks Chileans to Join Latin-American League.

ANTAFOGASTA, Chile, April 20.—The Argentine poet and agitator, Manuel Ugarte, who is conducting a personal campaign against the United States, spoke here last night and urged the necessity of all Latin-America uniting to prevent the absorption of the various republics by the United States. He asserted that the United States was promoting revolutions and overthrowing the Presidents of the smaller republics.

Ugarte was cheered by an excited audience, which escorted him to his hotel. He left here for Valparaiso to continue his propaganda.

MOBS HUNT SUFFRAGISTS.

Women Roughly Handled by Angry Crowds, Despite the Police.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 20.—Fugitive women, escorted by police, were pursued out of Hyde Park this afternoon by an enormous crowd, estimated at 30,000, who were attracted by the possibility of the suffrgettes attempting to hold meetings despite the prohibitory notice issued by the police.

No attempts were made to hold platform meetings, but women, singly and in couples, shouted, "Votes for women," and began to make speeches in different parts of the park. They were immediately surrounded by the police, and as they started to escort the women from the park, the crowd made desperate efforts to get hold of them. Some of the fugitives were roughly handled. In Park Lane and around the Marble Arch there were large and hostile crowds.

An elderly and fashionably dressed woman was chased and attacked by a crowd in the park and some of her clothing was torn from her, in spite of the defense of the police. A huge mob followed them through Grosvenor Gate, and when the occupants of a house took compassion on the frightened and disheveled woman and gave her refuge, a shriek of disappointment went up. For nearly an hour the house was besieged, and it was not until early evening that the woman was able to take her departure in a taxicab.

Similar incidents took place elsewhere. Women who were suspected of being suffragettes received scant courtesy, and a large number of them had to be protected by the police, whose action in some cases was resented by the crowd.

A woman and two men wearing silk hats were pursued by a crowd, which gave them no peace until they reached Park Lane and entered a cab. Then the crowd played shuttlecock in Park Lane with somebody's silk hat.

So hostile was the Brighton crowd that the suffragettes' usual weekly meeting on the beach to-day lasted scarcely half an hour. A suffragette, under police escort, entered a large house, and a crowd of several thousands assembled outside. Stones were freely thrown, smashing most of the windows. The arrest of two men and a boy caused a hostile demonstration against the police.

An attempt was made to hold a suffragette meeting at Hampstead Heath in the morning, but when cries arose of "Throw them in the pond," the police advised the women to cease. After some parleying they did so.

A meeting on Wimbledon Common closed abruptly, owing to the increasing hostility of the people.

Another suffragette bomb was found this morning at York in the doorway of the office of The Yorkshire Herald.

HEAR FOLA LA FOLLETTE.

A Good Husband Not a Substitute for Ballot, She Tells Suffragists.

Fola La Follette of Wisconsin spoke yesterday afternoon at the Women's Political Union, 46 East Twenty-ninth Street. Her address followed a suffrage tea, at which Mrs. William R. Hearst was the hostess. During the tea the announcement was made by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of a hat trimming contest to be held at the Union headquarters on Sunday.

The prize-winning hat will be photographed and will be, as one of the women expressed it, "the proper thing for the great May 3 parade." The first prize will be a portrait by a local artist of the winner in the winning hat. The second award will be a silver pin, bearing the purple, green and white of the Union, and the third a ribbon badge to be worn in parade.

Miss La Follette told of the need of mothers going out and fighting for the right to make the laws that regulated their children. A woman, she said, had no right to sit back and let things go on as they were because she had a good home and a good husband.

Miss La Follette is the wife of George Middleton, and there was manifest interest in the room when she thus declared herself:

"A good husband is not a substitute for the ballot. My mother had one, and he always wanted her to have the vote. I have one, and he wanted me to have the vote so much that he was among the eighty men to march in the suffragette parade."

FRENCH WARSHIP LAUNCHED

Provence Constructed in Quick Time —Bretagne Leaves Ways To-day.

LORIENT, France, April 20.—The superdreadnought Privence was successfully launched here to-day. The rapid construction of the Provence constitutes one of the most remarkable achievements in the French Government dockyards, the order for the ship having been given in May, 1912. The Minister of Marine has marked his appreciation of the work by granting one day's pay and half a day's vacation to all the men employed on its construction.

Another superdreadnought, the Bretagne, will be launched at Brest tomorrow.

The design of the Provence, the Bretagne, and the Lorraine, the third dreadnought laid down in the Spring of 1912, shows a radical change in the armament. A single turret is placed amidships, with an arc of fire of 120 degrees on either side, instead of two turrets abreast with an arc of 180 degrees. The altered positions of the masts and the funnels have led to some changes in the location of the secondary battery, consisting of twenty-two 5.5-inch guns, of which eighteen will be mounted in upper deck behind 7-inch armior, fourteen being forward of the amidships turret, while four are mounted on the main deck beneath the after turrets. The displacement is increased to 22,637 tons.

THANKS FROM LADY SCOTT.

Her Husband's Journals, She Says, Enhance Glory of the Expedition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, April 21.—Lady Scott has sent the following letter to The Daily Mail:

"Would you be kind enough to convey to the public my very grateful thanks for the remarkable sympathy and generosity shown me?

"I would like it to be known that my husband's journals will be published in full as soon as practicable. Their every word goes to enhance the glory of the antarctic expedition and the work of every officer and man concerned in it.

"May I also take the opportunity of tendering my very real thanks to te press for its consideration on my return to England, that it refrained from asking for information or interviews with a courtesy that has not lacked appreciation?"

HAND-PAINTED GOWN LATEST PARIS NOTE

Effective Examples of New Fashion Seen at Longchamps Yesterday.

DECOLLETES FOR OUTDOORS

Silks and Chiffons That Remind One of the Drawing Room—Fanciful Names for Costumes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 20.—Crétonne tailor-made costumes with a dainty pattern of small roses and bunches of other flowers, suggesting by their subdued shade and charming design the well-known materials of the Pompadour period, were an utter novelty launched at the Longchamps paddock to-day. The trimming of these novel costumes, which mark a new departure in Summer fashions, is exceedingly simple. In cut the skirts follow the general draped style, while the coats, half-fitting in the back, are rather full in front and gathered together at the waist by two short straps, the plain linen coat itself finishing some six inches below the waist with a rounded front and an equally short back.

Straw hats of medium size are invariably trimmed with a quantity of flowers of all sorts. White leather shoes with gold buckles and tall, fancy parasols are worn with the crétonne costumes, which, judging from the favor with which they were received to-day, are likely to enjoy a vogue at the seaside and in the country this Summer.

From the point of view of fashion to-day's meeting was the most interesting of the season. Although a great variety of designs, colors, and materials was seen, they show that this year's modes have not yet taken a definite line.

The feature of the Spring, however, appears to be the free adoption of semi-evening gowns for outdoor events. Some dozens of mannikins paraded this afternoon in a series of charming dresses of the lightest silk, chiffon, and crêpe of varying colors, from the palest to the most brilliant, generally with low collars of the Medici type, in some cases décolleté, as for the theatre.

The chief peculiarity of these gowns, which one would expect to see in a salon or drawing room rather than at an outdoor event, lies in the fact that each of them is supposed to express a particular mood of the wearer. This idea is indicated by the names: "Forget-Me-Not," "Among the Roses," "Dry Those Tears," "Bells Are Ringing," &c. Whether the mere observer is able to discover the real meaning of each gown is an open question. Their effect, however, was sensational; although the more conservative to-day were heard criticising the growing tendency to overdress.

Among other models which attracted attention was an ivory satin gown with an old Spanish lace bodice and short sleeves, with a sepia-colored sash tightly drawn around the waist. The skirt, which was draped in the back, finishing with a knot touching the ground in front, was made of a plain panel, which was an exquisite hand-painted design, imitating ancient damask, also sepia-colored.

Hand-painted dresses, which are said to be the coming craze at fashionable Summer resorts, are encountering the most favorable reception, despite the price, which is said to be 40 per cent. in excess of the ordinary figure. One of the most admired examples seen to-day was of black mousséline de soie, enriched with a deep border of peonies in water color. The graceful skirt hung in soft folds, with this floral border as the only trimming, while a charming drawing effect consisted of black plain mousséline. The skirt was quite short and slightly slit in front; the bodice, of rich coral chiffon, was veiled with black mousséline de soie, and had large hand-painted peonies in front, the same idea being repeated in the back.

The kimono sleeves had many little tucks so as to insure fullness. A narrow coral silk sash completed the charming effect.

A freakish note was supplied to-day by a daring adaptation of the Japanese costume to modern requirements. A tall, graceful girl walked in just before the big race, attired in a charming rose-colored kimono, draped in such a way as to suggest the idea of panniers, while the upper part was crossed so as to leave the collar widely uncovered.

The garment had long ends, which were wound around the waist and knotted at the back in imitation of a geisha's sash. The drapery of the skirt left the right ankle perfectly free, revealing ivory slippers embroidered in gold and secured by a gold ribbon high up on the leg.

Jewels appear to be more fashionable than ever, pearls predominating. The new fashion of wearing a pearl necklace hanging under the chin, secured by diamond pins in the hair on both sides of the head, just above the ears, was noticed in several instances, but is considered merely a passing amusing fad.

Going Abroad to Study Credits.

The American Commission under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress will sail from New York next Saturday for Europe to study the question of loans and credits. On Friday, prior to their sailing, the 125 delegates and their wives will attend a conference which will be presided over by United States Senator Fletcher of Florida, and in the evening will be the guests at a dinner at which Secretary of State Bryan will be a speaker.

NEAR COMPROMISE IN STRIKE

Belgium Believed to be Ready to Accept Liberal Proposals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, April 20.—The employes of the Brussels public services, including those of the electrical power stations, have given notice that they will strike on Tuesday.

The Government has procured five powerful military searchlights from Antwerp, which will be placed in the principal streets if it is necessary

BRUSSELS, April 20.—The opinion now is general in political circles that at the session of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday the Government will be prepared to accept the conciliatory motion of the Liberal leader, M. Masson. This provides that if the Parliamentary Committee appointed recently to consider the reform of the provincial and communal franchise system evolves a plan which appears to be a manifest improvement on the present methods the advisability of revising Parliamentary elections along the same lines shall immediately be considered.

The adoption of this motion by the Chamber would mean the end of the strike which is paralyzing Belgium's industries—a strike which, judging from present indications, has not yet reached anything like high-water mark.

It is known that several of the more moderate Clerical Deputies do not sympathize with the Government's uncompromising attitude. M. Goblet, a Clerical Deputy of Mons, said in an interview to-day: "I was prepared last Friday to support M. Masson's motion if it had been put. I sincerely hope that it will be adopted on Tuesday."

It would require the defection of only nine Clericals to assure the passage of the motion, and there is little doubt that the Socialists would accept the olive branch offered in the motion. This is indicated by an article written by the Socialist Deputy, M. Destrée of Charlerol, in which he speaks of "peace which must necessarily be based upon compromise" and also says: "Any solution which sacrifices totally the opinions of the Government or of the workers will not be a conciliatory solution and cannot prevail."

There is no doubt that the situation will be very grave if the Government refuses to accept a compromise at the coming session of the Chamber. It will then be a question whether the leaders will be able to restrain the strikers. The number of those who have joined in the movement remains almost unchanged, with a slight tendency to increase. The Socialists assert that there will be 500,000 men out to-morrow.

The Burgomaster of Brussels received notification to-night that the municipal gas workers would go on strike Tuesday night. The printers have decided to return to work because of the fact that the Clerical papers have the field to themselves, but will contribute half their wages to the strike fund. On the State railroads passenger traffic for the week fell off 65 per cent.

Already the strike has caused great losses to Belgium's industries, about 75 per cent. of which have to do with export. Leading business men say that most of this business has now gone abroad, and it is their experience that it will not easily come back. The collieries alone are losing more than $200,000 daily.

ANTWERP, April 20.—The diamond cutters by a vote of 1,021 to 152 to-day decided to join the strike movement. A detachment of Clerical union workers will also go out.

Three thousand members of the civic guard are protesting against further detention from their business, since there has been no trouble anywhere.

REWARDS FOR INVENTORS.

Large Number of Prizes Are Open to Competition by Keen-Witted.

What prizes are open to the inventive minds of the world? This question has been asked by the Popular Mechanics Magazine of fifty-five scientific organizations of America, one hundred industrial and trade associations and ninety learned societies of foreign lands. The result of this unusual census is a remarkable list of opportunities for the keen-witted.

A dozen small fortunes are, according to this investigation, lying in the treasuries of as many organizations, to be awarded as prizes to inventors, discoverers and scientists. Lesser prizes, representing a splendid reward for a year or two of labor, lie unclaimed, waiting for the man who is able to fulfill the conditions. Much of this prize money is the interest on permanent funds, and is given annually or at other stated intervals. But much more of it is in single amounts.

Largest of the prizes awaiting inventors is the $100,000 offered by the International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs for the best substitute for gasoline. This is to be given only for some product that can be used in internal-combustion motors, is available in large quantities and is of such a nature that it cannot be monopolized by a trust. The winner does not have to yield ownership in his invention to get the $100,000, but, like most of the other prizes for industrial research, this one is a bonus.

Should the new fuel be capable of manufacture from some substance produced in Great Britain, another prize awaits the inventor, the 2,000 guineas ($10,500) offered by the British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders for a fuel that meets this condition.

Along the same line of automobile improvement is an opportunity to win $2,500. This will be paid by the Royal Automobile Society of England for the best carburetor.

The largest standing prize in America for an invention is one of $10,000 for a machine for pulling and topping sugar beets, offered by the Great Western Sugar Company of Denver.

The effort to convert coal waste into briquettes and so utilize it economically has occupied inventors for years. The Government of New Zealand recently announced a prize of £250 ($1,250) for a more economical process of making briquettes from slack coal.

MASSENET'S 'GHOST' SEEN AT REHEARSALS

Singers and Stage Hands of the Paris Gaiete-Lyrique Swear They Behold an Apparition.

ACTS AS IF LEADING OPERA

Outsiders Unable to See Anything on Stage Where Composer's Last Work Is Being Made Ready.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 20.—What is regarded by the Paris artistic world as the chief musical event of the season, the première of "Panurge," the last work of Massenet, scheduled to be given on Tuesday at the municipal Opera House, the Gaieté-Lyrique, has taken on additional interest because of the assertions of singers and stage hands that the stage is haunted at every rehearsal by the ghost of the composer.

This extraordinary affair has been kept secret for a fortnight, but just leaked out, with the result that the Gaieté has been besieged by musicians, opera lovers, and friends of Massenet, eager for details of his alleged appearance.

"I first noticed the apparition at the second rehearsal," said the baritone, M. Marcoux, to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. "It appeared at the end of the second act at the right-hand corner of the stage. At first I thought it was a hallucination on my part, but, try as I might, I could not keep my eyes from the figure, which I could see distinctly, clad in the familiar gray frock coat, beat time with its hands and shake its head in approval or disapproval. I said nothing, for fear of being ridiculed, and as the ghost, or whatever it might be, did not appear again that day, I took a dose of bromide to steady my nerves.

"Next day Mlle. Lucy Arbell, who has the principal rôle, clutched my arm suddenly during the duet in the second act and whispered, in a terrified voice, 'Look! Look!' There, in the same place, stood the strange figure, going through the motions of conducting an orchestra. I must confess our voices sounded shaky as we continued singing.

"During the interval several stage hands approached the stage manager and told him that they had seen the ghost of Massenet.

"At every rehearsal we saw the apparition, always in the same spot, but not always in the same act.

"The strange thing about it is that those not connected with the theatre are unable to see the ghost, even at the very time when it appears plainest to us. M. Isola, the Director, had a camera placed on the stage one day with an operator standing by and ready, but although he snapped at the exact moment when four of us saw the figure plainly, the negative when developed showed a blank.

"I cannot explain the mystery. I could have doubted my own eyes, but there is the testimony of others."

"I wish I were a spiritualist to explain the apparition," said M. Isola. "The history of the Gaieté-Lyrique, dating back for centuries, contains many extraordinary incidents, including ghosts. Some of the old employes of the theatre are quite ready to accept the theory that the theatre is haunted by still another uncanny visitor. Personally, I haven't any theory whatever, but at one time I feared I would be unable to continue the rehearsals, everybody was so absorbed in the extraordinary phenomenon."

Marcel Simond, General Secretary of the theatre, was another witness of the strange manifestations. He said that at first the women members of the company were tremendously impressed and hysterical and the tenors and basses were as nervous as schoolgirls, while the stage hands refused to go near the haunted corner, but in the course of a few days they appeared to accustom themselves to the strange apparition and the work is now going on as usual.

"At the beginning," he continued, "I was inclined to believe that it was a practical joke and started an investigation, all to no result. Some one advanced the theory that an illusionist was amusing himself by throwing the singers into consternation. I had every nook and corner looked into and kept watch on everybody in the theatre. The result was negative. The ghost is still with us."

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES spent this afternoon on the stage of the theatre, but, although M. Marcoux and others pointed to an alleged spectre, the correspondent was unable to see the slightest trace of it.

Wife of Commander Evans Buried.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOULON, April 20.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Commander Evans, who died after an operation for peritonitis, was buried this afternoon. The officers of the liner Otranto, at their own request, acted as bearers.

THINKS CANCER CONTAGIOUS

Dr. Odier of Geneva Says Disease Recurs in the Same Houses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, April 20.—Dr. Odier, the chief of the Cancer Institution here, which is connected with the principal cancer hospitals of Europe and the United States, is strongly of the opinion that there exist "cancer houses," although cancer has not been supposed to be contagious. The Swiss expert cannot account for the phenomenon from a medical point of view, but confines himself to the view that such houses exist, and are therefore a great danger to the public.

Dr. Odier says that during the last five years he has located a dozen houses of this sort in one of the principal streets of Geneva, and believes that in London, New York, and Chicago, where, according to statistics, cancer victims are most numerous, there must be some contagion. He says that after a death by cancer the entire house in which the patient died should be disinfected.

OUR ARMY TO HOLD BORDER.

Gen. Wood Says Troops Are Likely to Stay Six Months.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 20.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, announced to-night that the second division would remain mobilized at Galveston and Texas City "until the causes of the mobilization are removed." He added:

"I do not know just how long the division will remain mobilized, nor does any other man know. The division will remain any length of time from one week to one year. I am sure the stay will be a long one—six months or longer."

Gen. Wood, who is on a tour of inspection of border camps, visited Fort Crockett to-day and expressed satisfaction with regard to camp conditions. Training of the men in manoeuvres and mobilization would be valuable to the army, he said, and directed that the greatest attention be given to the solution of the transportation problem. He insisted that the evolving of a new plan for the distribution of supplies for an army in the field was all important. Gen. Wood is especially interested in the use of motor trucks, six of which were in use by the division.

The Texas City camp will be inspected to-morrow, and Gen. Wood, with his aid, Capt. Powell, Clayton, will leave at night for Brownsville. He will proceed from Brownsville along the Rio Grande to El Paso and Nogales, Ariz. He will return to Washington from Nogales.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 20.—Desultory firing was continued to-day between Constitutionalistas holding Empalme and the Huerta garrison entrenched at Guaymas. The exchange of shots was at long range across the bay. Concentrated attacks are not expected for several days. The State troops will be delayed in any general attack by necessary repairs on the artillery employed in the recent attack on Naco and the repairing of pieces captured from the Federals there.

Federal and State troops taken prisoners incident to the battles at Nogales and Naco, Sonora, remain here, held by United States troops of the border patrol. It was said to-day no order for their release had been received from Washington. Contrary to reports from the capital, the Federal soldiers here are being fed at the expense of the Mexican Government. Returning the Federals' arms and ammunition to the proper authorities would arouse complications, it is stated, as the captured munitions are mixed. Several persons profess to have authority to receive the rifles and cartridges.

Negotiations between the State authorities and officials of the Southern Pacific of Mexico will result in the turning over of the road to-morrow to the railway company. Since the beginning of the Sonora uprising the railway and its branches have been run by the State.

SLEUTH HAD A CAMERA EYE.

Through It He Caught Convict Who Escaped from Prison 3 Years Ago.

After nearly three years of liberty, a prisoner in the Tombs Police Court admitted to Magistrate Butts yesterday that he was Owen Mackin, who, at midnight on May 2, 1910, escaped from the Snake Hill Penitentiary in New Jersey. He will go back there, where he has still three years to serve of his original sentence.

He was caught by Detective Sergeant Brown on the strength of the circular issued at the time of his escape. On Saturday morning Brown had been sorting old papers in his desk when he came across the circular, read it through and was struck with the conviction that he had seen some one answering Mackin's description several times recently. A few hours later he saw the man again, this time sitting on a keg in Coenties Slip.

Mackin said that after escaping from the prison building he found a rowboat and crossed the Hudson to New York, where he became a fireman on a ship bound for Cuba.

ALLIES SIGN ARMISTICE.

All but Montenegro Conclude a Truce with Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.—Delegates representing Turkey and all the Balkan allies, with the exception of Montenegro, signed an armistice on Saturday at Bulair.

LONDON, Monday, April 21.—A Belgrade dispatch to the Daily Mail says that the existence of a secret Austro-Bulgarian convention providing for reciprocal assistance in conflicts with Servia has been revealed through the indiscretion of a subordinate diplomatic official.

MANUEL TO MARRY GERMAN PRINCESS

Ex-King of Portugal Engaged to Augustina Victoria of Hohenzollern.

NOT OF THE REIGNING LINE

She Is a Distant Relative of the Kaiser—Story of Manuel's Accession and Exile.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 20.—A marriage has been arranged between ex-King Manuel of Portugal and the Princess Augustina Victoria of Hohenzollern, the eldest daughter of Prince William of Hohenzollern, the head of the so-called older non-reigning princely branch of the house. The formal engagement took place at Sigmaringen Castle, the home of the Princess and her widowed father, at which the ex-King is now visiting.

The Princess, who is 22 years old, is one and one-half year Manuel's junior. Her family, which is not directly related to that of the Kaiser, is Roman Catholic.

Ex-King Manuel was born 23 years ago at his mother's estate of Villaviçosa, not far from the Spanish border. Before he was 18 years old he served aboard the Portuguese man-of-war Africa as a midshipman, beginning his career as a sailor with such offices as cleaning the ordnance.

He was 18 years old on Feb. 1, 1908, when he succeeded to the crown of Portugal through the assassination of his father, King Carlos, and his elder brother, Crown Prince Luis Felipe. A band of men fired upon the members of the royal family while they were driving in an open carriage through the streets of Lisbon. The King and the Crown Prince were each shot three times. Manuel was slightly wounded. The assassination was the climax of internal troubles which had marked every year since Carlos ascended the throne in 1889.

The political troubles of Portugal were due in the beginning to corrupt government and intolerably heavy taxes. In order to reform affairs in his kingdom, Carlos created a dictator in the person of Senhor João Franco. Parliament was dispensed with. The nation was ruled by absolute decree. A strict censorship was established over the press, and political outbreaks were brushed ruthlessly. During this time Portugal was seething, and the discontent under Carlos was not lessened when Manuel ascended the throne.

Students of Portuguese affairs predicted that the monarchy would soon be overthrown, and the revolution of October, 1910, which ended in the flight of Manuel from Portugal, was not a great surprise. The causes of the deposition of Manuel were altogether political. His downfall was accompanied with rioting against the Church. The Republicans had thoroughly organized their campaign against monarchy months before, and before their open revolt plot after plot had been formed to deal with Manuel as with his father.

Little faith is to be placed in the accounts that the Portuguese were inflamed against Manuel because of his alleged amours and extravagance. After his fall several idols of the European stage were rivals for the credit of having beguiled him. Press dispatches from Moscow set forth the claim to this distinction presented by Vialceva, the "Diamond Queen of Russia." Vialceva was said to be a middle-aged gypsy woman of great beauty. While Vialceva was probably the first to be mentioned in this respect, her renown soon paled when Gaby Deslys, the Parisian dancer, entered upon her vogue as the true cause of the downfall of the Portuguese monarchy.

Whether or not Manuel ever showed any interest in the dancer, it is certain that his overthrow was due to political causes of long standing, and that the overwhelming demand for a republic was influenced but little by personal dislike for the young King.

Three months after his deposition the republican Government granted Manuel a pension of $3,300 a month. He was then living with the Queen Mother at Wood Norton, Evesham, England, his poverty having forced him to accept the hospitality of the Duke of Orleans. Manuel has never relinquished his title, and in a manifesto issued on Oct. 1 of last year said:

"I am and always shall be at the post of duty at the head of my people, to serve their aspirations for liberty, justice, toleration, and social peace, which the monarchy always assured by laws and respect for those laws."

When he was King, it was believed that Manuel would take an English bride. At the time of his trip to England, in the Fall of 1909, it was said that he would ask the hand of Princess Patricia of Connaught or of Alexandra, eldest daughter of the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife. The possibility that he might marry the daughter of Emperor William was also rumored while he was on the throne.

The full name of Augustina Victoria, to whom Manuel is now betrothed, is Augustina Victoria Wilhelmina Antoinette Mathilde Ludwiga Josephine Maria Elisazeth.

REBUKED GIRL A SUICIDE.

Warrant Issued for Married Man Mother Complained Of.

Special to The New York Times.

PAULSBORO, N. J., April 20.—Miss Elizabeth F. Zeh, 18 years old, the daughter of a wealthy hotel proprietor of this place, committed suicide at her home by drinking poison last night.

Late Saturday afternoon Miss Zeh returned from Philadelphia, where she was employed as a stenographer by a lawyer at Twelfth and Chestnut Streets, and was rebuked by her mother for accepting attentions from a married man. The girl went to her room, saying she intended to prepare for a church function. When she failed to appear, Mrs. Zeh went to the girl's room and found her lying on the floor, her party dress thrown over a chair. An empty bottle bearing a poison label was found near her side. Coroner H. A. Wilson was notified and issued a warrant for the arrest of the man objected to by the mother.

CRIMINALS NOW YOUNG MEN.

Weller Tells Italian Y. M. C. A. Older Ones Set Them On.

Royal H. Weller, Deputy Assistant District Attorney, who prosecuted the "firebugs" and sent a number of them to prison, spoke by invitation yesterday on the "arson ring" to the members of the Italian Y. M. C. A. at 322 East 116th Street. He said the District Attorney's office had broken the backbone of the "arson ring" that had terrorized the upper east side north of Sixtieth Street and south of 125th Street.

"Mr. Whitman told me to tell you that you men and your families need have no fear now of the organized firebug the arson conspirators have been broken up and the ringleaders placed where they can harm no one," he said. "We have heard a great deal about organized crime by gangs, young roughs, who will commit all crimes up to murder. The District Attorney has broken up organized murder. In a few weeks he will have broken up the organized receivers of stolen goods.

"It is a strange fact, but the records in the District Attorney's office show that 90 per cent. of the criminals are young men. The day of the thick-neck and low-brow older thug, who knocked a man down and robbed him, is passed. The older criminals stand back and urge the younger men on to do the dirty work. That was true in the Rosenthal case, in the arson cases, and others. Crime doesn't pay, not one in 10,000. Stein, the firebug, made money, but he lost it in stuss and poker rooms, and to-day his wife and two children are being cared for by charity."

THE LOSS OF THE GERTIE K.

Thrilling Voyage and Double Rescue in a Blow—Good Boat Goes Down.

With the gasoline launch Gertie K., Capt. Iver Querfeld and a crew of two men, Patrick Goodenough and Frank Kelley, left Sheepshead Bay just before 8 o'clock last night for the fishing grounds off Manhattan Beach. Fifteen sturdy fishermen were also aboard. When the lines were cast at the fishing banks the boat, tossed by a northwest gale, sprang a leak. The fishing sloops Dare and Yankee Girl came to the rescue and took the fifteen sturdy fishermen aboard. The gallant Captain of the Gertie K. and his gallant crew stood by the launch.

The added weight proved too much for the Dare, and Capt. Fred Nelson was forced to transfer the rescued men to the Yankee Girl, Capt. Archie Steinhaus.

The two boats went into the inlet at Manhattan Beach Point and the Yankee Girl landed its passengers. The water in the inlet was too shallow for the Gertie K., and she, with her Captain and two mates still aboard, was beached on a sand bar, but only for a few minutes, for the same northwester that had caused the trouble in the first place came along and away went the Gertie K. out to sea.

Capt. Querfeld blew his whistle and sent up an American flag upside down, and the Gertie K. was hailed by the sloop Winifred, Capt. Alfred Reynolds. A line was made fast but the Winifred, barely twenty-five feet long, was stalled in the high seas.

The good boat Yankee Girl, on her return trip to Rockaway, hove into sight once more, and the Gertie K. was towed into Flatlands Bay, where, after her crew had been taken off, she shipped a sea and went down.

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¶ No man with such an asinine sense of limitation can afford anything.

¶ Understand, there are some things which none of us can afford, but Saks clothes do not come under this classification.

¶ There are certain people in this world who profess that they cannot afford even those things which the amount of their income entitles them to enjoy.

¶ My dear Sir, whatever of luxury, comfort or personal satisfaction should, in your opinion, come within your income, permit us, in a humble spirit, to state that you can afford it.

¶ It is Spring and you need several suits of new clothes, and whatever the size of your income, and whatever the extraordinary expenses that confront you, we have suits that will fit your pocket as admirably as they will fit your person.

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RACED OUT OF STATE WITH TWO PRISONERS

Aided by Gov. Blease, Dougherty's Men Arrive Here with Carter and Tarbeaux.

IGNORED HABEAS CORPUS

"No Court Can Tell Me What to Do," Said Governor, Surrendering Men Wanted for Wire Tapping.

Tired, but happy, Detectives McKenna and Gegan arrived in New York last evening after nearly a half year spent in pursuing across the Continent two men, Frank R. Tarbeaux and Albert A. Carter, wanted in New York for trial on the charge that they had figured in some lucrative wire tapping swindles under the able leadership of Charles Gondorf. The returning detectives had Tarbeaux and Carter in close custody, which they did not relax until the door of the Tombs clanged behind the prisoners. Then McKenna and Gegan took off their hats to Gov. Blease of South Carolina, who had brushed aside a writ of habeas corpus as a mere legal technicality and helped the New York detectives to get their prisoners out of his State.

The moment Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty heard, ten days ago, that Carter had been arrested in Charleston he feared there would be a hard time getting him within reach of New York Police Headquarters, for Carter was in funds and slippery. He always had known how to use lawyers to his best advantage, and only a few months before had demonstrated his aptness. McKenna, posing as a wealthy and near-sighted invalid, had arrested him at St. Augustine, Fla., in December, but Carter had promptly sued out a writ and gone his way under the restraint of a $5,000 bond. This was not much of a restraint, for when the Florida Court decided against him to the effect that he must be returned on the requisition papers, Carter vanished. McKenna had been living close by in Daytona, but through some mysterious channel Carter got wind of the unfavorable decision first and took to a high power motor car which defied pursuit. In no time, he was beyond the State line and laughing up his sleeve at Mr. Dougherty fuming at his desk in Centre Market Place.

So when the tireless McKenna tracked Carter to Charleston and announced his arrest, Dougherty had his misgivings; and when he heard a few hours later that McKenna had also found the elegant Tarbeaux in the same city, he feared that Tarbeaux would try the same legal trick. He was quite right. But Dougherty did not know Gov. Blease. He need not have worried.

At first things looked dark for the detectives. Carter, who had been living luxuriously at 202 King Street under the name of George A. Lambert, and Tarbeaux, who, as F. E. Manier, was stopping in the best suite in Charleston's best hotel, put their heads together, affected a deal of hauteur, and, out of their seemingly inexhaustible funds, engaged the services of five good lawyers. The lawyers appealed to Judge Devore of the Charleston Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus. In despair McKenna and Gegan appealed to Gov. Blease, who, on Saturday morning, held a hearing in his chambers at Columbia. Gov. Blease said that the extradition papers signed by Gov. Sulzer were the most complete and satisfying he had ever seen. Also, he was correspondingly unimpressed with the two prisoners. He said he would sign the papers. He picked up his pen. There was immediate hubbub. He was told that the court had just granted a writ of habeas corpus.

"What of it?" said the Governor. "No court can tell me what to do."

Then he wrote his signature with an extra flourish and surrendered the prisoners to the highly delighted New York detectives. Furthermore, he advised them to lose no time in crossing the State line into North Carolina, beyond the reach of the court.

It was already known in the executive offices that Sheriff Martin had arrived in Columbia with the writ to serve on Gegan, the official custodian of the prisoners. There was a rush for two automobiles, which were quickly obtained when it was learned that "Coley" Blease was in sympathy with the move, and without waiting for anything to eat, without even waiting for their suitcases, the detectives hustled the accused men in. Gegan took one and McKenna took the other, so in the event of one detective being overtaken by the Sheriff, the other would still have a chance.

Then came a wild race across country, with the Sheriff pursuing in another car. The gleeful detectives rode forty-three miles at a speed which would have taken away even the breath of the Governor, one of the best known speed law violators in the State.

"But," objected Carter, as the South Carolina landscape fell away behind them, "this isn't legal. This is gross contempt of court."

McKenna grew very severe.

"How dare you?" he demanded. "It is sedition to question the propriety of Gov. Blease's actions. Also, it's useless."

Tarbeaux, who had known the police many years longer than Carter, contented himself with sulky silence. With the Sheriff close behind, the cross-country run was kept up until the two cars reached Lugoff, a little way station on the Seaboard Air Line. An express train for the North was due any moment to whizz past, the wondering station agent told them. The detectives made him flag the train: then they boarded it, prisoners and all, and not until they looked about them at the clustered spires of Hamlet, N. C., did they breathe easily and give three weary but fervent cheers for the Governor of the commonwealth they had just left so hastily. The rest was easy.

Dougherty credits these two prisoners with having worked under the skillful direction of Charles Gondorf, "king of the wiretappers." Tarbeaux, especially, is described at Headquarters as an offender of international reputation, and formerly a friend and co-worker of "Big Bill" Hawley in the famous Indian jewel swindles which so pained and amazed Europe some years ago.

Specifically they are wanted here to answer the accusation that they shared in the outbreak of wiretapping coups which impoverished so many visitors to New York early last Fall. Carter is charged with having helped to swindle S. M. Jones of Pittsburgh out of $20,000, and the police accuse Tarbeaux of holding a hand in the game where Major E. J. Pendleton of Washington, D. C., lost $55,000.

MOTHER CLAIMS HER BOY.

Says Law Gives Her Custody of Child Born Out of Wedlock.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—Mrs. Owen Clayton of this city is holding Douglas Yates, 8 years old, the son of Edward Yates, a farmer of Bucks County, Penn., under a law in this State which gives the custody of children born out of wedlock to their mother. Mrs. Clayton is the mother of three children, of whom Yates is the father. She says that she was never Yates's legal wife, because he had a wife living at the time he entered into a marriage contract with her.

Five years ago she married Owen Clayton. A few days ago the mother went to a school at Furlough, Penn., and brought the boy, who was a student there, to the Clayton home here.

EX-BRITISH SOLDIERS CALLED TO REUNION

Major Horsfield Wants to Meet Men Who Have Come Here from Suffolk.

PLANNING A BIG DINNER

Visiting Soldier Picks May 9 or 10 for a Night of Reminiscences of Old England.

A reunion of men from Suffolk, England, now in New York, especially ex-officers and men of Suffolk regiments is being planned by Major George W. Horsfield of the Essex and Suffolk Royal Garrison Artillery, who is at the Hotel Schuyler.

There are between 75 and 100 veterans of Suffolk regiments here, and, as Major Horsfield put it last night, he hoped to get "every blessed one of them to a party" between now and the date he had set for his return to England.

"They are a jolly fine set of lads," said the Major, "and it won't be my fault if I don't get them all together before I leave this time. Just think what a time it means if I can only land them all, as you say here in America, and bring them together for a fine dinner, during and after which we can spin the yarns that will bring back memories of the old days in Suffolk.

"My original idea was to get together about twenty of the old gunners of the Essex and Suffolk Royal Garrison Artillery, who, I understand, are now living in New York City. I am certain that they would be as pleased to see me as I will be to see them, and then I will be able to tell them all about the people at home; what's happened since they left, how things are going on, about the old fellows who are still alive, and of those who have gone.

"There must also be in New York many veterans of the old First Suffolk and Harwich Volunteers who would enjoy such a party, and I want them to let me know if they can come, and if so, when and where. I will set the date to suit the wishes of the majority. In fact, I want all the men of Suffolk, who have done service in the British Army, to join with us.

"I would even go further, if possible, and invite all men who have come to New York from Suffolk, especially those from Ipswich. That will make a larger number at the dinner and increase the enjoyment in proportion.

"My own home is at Whitton Lodge, which is just outside Ipswich. Ipswich is a splendid little town. Of course, it is in direct contrast to a city like New York. Here it is all hustle and activity, while the 70,000 inhabitants of Ipswich are chiefly concerned in agriculture in one form or another.

"When I came to New York for the first time I was greatly struck with it. I thought that those who had left Suffolk to live here had picked out a good place. I searched around and found one or two fellows from Ipswich and they agreed with me it would be a good idea to bring all the men from Suffolk together. And if they come together, there is nothing like a good dinner to help along a jolly good time.

"I would suggest May 9 or 10 for the night of the affair, and I shall be only too pleased if every Suffolk man in New York and neighborhood will write me a note and say he will be present. The only thing I ask is that they write as early as possible so as to help along the arrangements."

Major Horsfield said that last year he had booked passage with his wife on the Titantic, but circumstances arose that caused him to come by an earlier boat.

RYE BEACH INN BURNED.

Rat Gnawing Match Blamed for Loss of Noted Resort Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 20.—The Rye Beach Inn at Rye Beach caught fire at 2 o'clock this morning, and the flames being fanned by a high wind quickly burned to the ground; loss $25,000. The hotel was being remodeled and was unoccupied and unfurnished. A rat gnawing a match is supposed to have caused the fire.

For a time the entire Rye Beach resort section was threatened, but the Rye and Milton Point volunteer firemen, including many wealthy New Yorkers, some of them members of the American Yacht Club, hastily responded, and after a hard fight, succeeded in confining the flames to the one building.

The hotel that burned was owned by Charles E. McManus, and had been run for twelve years by the Rye Beach Inn Company, of which John Kelley was President and John F. McCarthy, now of Port Chester Inn, Secretary and Treasurer. In that time many celebrities were entertained there, including Blanche Ring, Elsie Fay, Frank Daniels, George M. Cohan, Timothy D Sullivan, Norman Selby, (Kid McCoy,) Johnny Conlon, Nat Wills, and Bombardier Wells.

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CRISIS FOR SULZER IN PRIMARY FIGHT

His Big Issue May Be So Hotly Opposed That Session Will Be Prolonged.

SPECIAL SESSION THREAT

Compensation Bill Among the Important Measures to be Considered in Legislature's Closing Days.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Legislative leaders hope to bring about final adjournment of the Legislature by May 2. Gov. Sulzer's anxiety to have a bill passed carrying out his recommendations for primary and election law reforms, however, may prolong the session.

Gov. Sulzer says all public officers from Governor to constable should be nominated by direct vote of the people, and that the State convention should go. His views do not agree with those of many of the Democratic legislators concerning the abolition of the State convention, and although Gov. Sulzer has appointed a Committee of One Hundred to aid in obtaining the enactment of a direct nominations bill, the prediction is made that such a measure will not be passed at the present session. The Governor has intimated that if necessary he will call a special session to consider it.

Gov. Sulzer's bill will be introduced in the Senate to-morrow night. Assemblyman Elsner has been asked to introduce the measure in the House, but with the Rules Committee in charge a single objection would prevent its introduction.

The Blauvelt bill proposing amendments to the primary and election laws favored by the Democratic organization, has passed the Senate, and it is proposed to put it through the Assembly this week. Its passage, however, does not necessarily mean that it will become a law. Gov. Sulzer has indicated that he will veto it.

Gov. Sulzer is facing a situation with respect to direct nominations not unlike that which confronted Gov. Hughes in 1910. Gov. Hughes had appealed to the people in 1909 to pass the Hinman-Green Direct Nominations bill. The Legislature defeated it. In 1910 Gov. Hughes made another attempt to have the bill enacted. It again was rejected by the Legislature and the Meade-Phillips bill, recommended by a legislative committee appointed to investigate the subject, was passed. Gov. Hughes said that the organization measure was "not a grant, but a denial of needed primary reforms," and vetoed it. A compromise measure introduced by Senator Cobb shared the fate of the Hinman-Green bill.

Gov. Hughes promptly called a special session of the Legislature to take up the question, and again the Cobb compromise bill was introduced. Col. Roosevelt, who had returned from his hunting trip in Africa, came out for the Cobb measure, but the weight of his influence failed to shake the set purpose of the Republican organization, and the bill again was decisively defeated. The Legislature adjourned after a ten days' session without placing a direct nominations law on the statute books.

Much important legislation remains to be considered during the closing days of the present session. The question of workmen's compensation has been made a special order in the Senate on Tuesday, when the bill of the Committee on Insurance, recommended by the Insurance Department, and the Murtaugh-Jackson bill, favored by the State Federation of Labor, will be discussed.

Another effort probably will be made by Senator Fitzgerald to get his bill passed giving partial jurisdiction over telephone and telegraph companies to the Public Service Commission of the First District. The bill was defeated last week, but Senator Fitzgerald has been canvassing the Senators for the few votes lacking. Nearly all the up-State Senators, regardless of party, voted against the measure. They say its passage will entail additional expense as the commission of the Second District now has jurisdiction over telephone and telegraph matters.

The bill to incorporate the New York Stock Exchange still remains in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Secretary of State May is endeavoring to have enacted amendments to the automobile law, which he says are imperative for the protection of the public from reckless automobile drivers. The committees having such legislation in charge have shown no inclination to report the Secretary's bill.

The appropriation bill has been reported in the Assembly and probably will reach the Senate this week.

The New York City Police bills have not yet been reported, but Mayor Gaynor's dance hall measures are pending in the Senate. The Assembly Rules Committee has many measures before it, including the Murtaugh-Patrie Hydro-Electric brill.

SAFE BLOWERS STILL AT IT.

Dougherty Hasn't Them All, as This Robbery Proves.

Although the impression had gone out from the office of the Second Deputy Police Commissioner that the leading safe blowers were finally under lock and key, the forty-seventh safe robbery recorded since the first of the year was added to the list yesterday, when it was found that some time after 1 o'clock yesterday morning thieves had ripped the door from the safe in Farber's five and ten cent store at 283 Grand Street and taken from it $1,500 in cash.

A "can opener" did the work, but the thieves had brought with them also the latest approved electric drill. Entrance to the building was effected through a basement doorway, and in order to rifle the safe at leisure the men had turned it completely around, so that the safe itself shielded them at their work from the view of Grand Street passersby.

This forty-seventh robbery was performed only a block away from the scene of the Hester Street pawnshop robbery, the biggest on the list.

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IN THE SPRING

Winter blasts are gone and Spring is here. Everything is freshening up. New life and vigor touches everything and everybody, except the man or woman with old shoes. Spring time is shoe time for those who want to keep step. Make this a SOROSIS spring. Don't slouch and shuffle along in old and ill-fitting footwear that depresses you and keeps you out of step when you can have SOROSIS snap and style and comfort. A pair of SOROSIS Shoes is a real spring tonic.

SOROSIS SHOES can be bought in well-located department stores or in our own stores in every large city in the world.

CLERGYMAN DEFENDS OSLER

Replies to Cardinal That Physician Did Not Attack Catholics.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Referring to Cardinal Gibbons's criticisms of Sir William Osler's remarks at the opening of the Phipps Clinic here concerning the saints, the Rev. William Crawford Frost, in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church in Emmerton said in his sermon to-day:

"Cardinal Gibbons and Sir William Osler are two of the few first-class intellects, as well as two of the most efficient and useful men in the world today. Each views the problems of life from a different standpoint, but they really are not far apart. They are much closer than, perhaps, they think they are. It is greatly to be hoped that Sir William Osler's remarks will not be regarded as an attack on the Roman Catholic Church. Sir William would not attack the Roman Catholic, or any other Church.

"As a communicant of the English Church and the son of an Anglican clergyman, he believes in the saints. He believes that his own departed relatives are with the saints in Paradise. The Anglican, or, in this country, the Protestant Episcopal Church, teaches the existence of an intermediate state just as certainly as the Roman Catholic Church does, but we Episcopalians do not ask the saints to intercede for us, because we think Christ's intercession is sufficient.

"Sir William stated one of the most important truths. As a race, we are just emerging from the state of comparative childhood when we trusted to miracles or acts of supernatural origin to cure our troubles, and we are just beginning to see that this is the wrong kind of trust in God or in the saints. The Christian Scientist represents the extreme form of this delusion. He expects God to do for him what he ought to do for himself.

"God apparently considers it better for our development that we should apply ourselves to the study of hygiene and sanitation to avoid disease and of medicine and surgery to relieve or cure it."

USED POKER ON THIEVES.

Mrs. Margolies Felled Two, Then Chased and Caught a Third.

Three men entered the tinsmithing store of David Margolies, at 1,838 Douglas Street, Brooklyn, last evening and while one man pointed a pistol at Margolies the other two attempted to go through his pockets and the drawer of his cash register. When he resisted, the men attacked him.

Mrs. Margolies heard from the yard the cries of her husband and hurried in with a large iron poker. With this she struck down two of the robbers. They jumped up quickly and ran away, joined by the third robber, who had taken $3 from Margolies' pocket.

Mrs. Margolies pursued the men three blocks, and caught one of them. He was taken to the Brownsville Station and locked up, charged with robbery and assault. He said he was Israel Goberman, 27 years old, of 1,510 Pitkin Avenue. He denied that he was one of the thieves.

FEAST OF PASSOVER BEGINS THIS EVENING

With Sunset Starts the Eight Days' Festival Known to Jews as Pesach.

EAT NO LEAVENED BREAD

Celebration Combines Services in Synagogue and Special Ceremonies in Every Jewish Home.

At sunset this evening, the celebration of Pesach, the Feast of the Passover, will begin in the Jewish households throughout the world. Pesach is the Spring festival of the Jews, and was specially ordained to commemorate the providential deliverance of the children of Israel from the bondage in which they had been held for many years under the Pharaohs of Egypt. This was accomplished under the leadership of the great leader, Moses.

Pesach is the first festival of the Jewish ecclesiastical year. It begins on fourteenth day of the first month, designated Nisan. It was one of the three great feasts when in Biblical times the Jews throughout Palestine journed to Jerusalem to take part in the religious rites at the Temple and make their offerings there. The festival lasts eight days. The first two and the last two days are held as holy days by the orthodox Jews, there being no special observance of the intervening days. During the whole period of the festival it is forbidden to the Jews to eat any bread or anything leaven, or to have any such food or provisions in their habitations. The place of bread is taken by matzoth, or unleavened cakes prepared for use during the festival, and which consists of flour and water, baked without any yeast or othef leavening. From this observance the festival is also known as the Feast of Unleavened Bread. This is because in the hurried departure of the children of Israel from Egypt they had no time to bake bread for their journey. Their kneading troughs being already bound up with their other possessions they were obliged to remove the dough before it was leavened, and out of this dough they afterward baked unleavened bread.

The first evening of the Passover festival is distinguished by the Seder service, which is specially designed to celebrate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage. After the religious services at the synagogue, the members of each household gather about the family table, on which is set out a dish containing part of a shankbone of a lamb roasted, which is symbolical of the Paschal lamb offering, a dish containing a mixture of chopped apples, raisins, almonds, &c., typical of the mortar which the Israelites used in the labor enforced upon them during their years of bondage, and a cup of vinegar and the bitter tops of horse radish stalks, to symbolize the bitter oppression to which the Jews were subjected during their captivity. Cups of wine are at each place, and when all are assembled the head of the household begins the observance of the Seder by reciting the Kiddush, or the Sanctification of the Festival, over the first cup of wine, of which all partake. Then the Hagadah is partly read and partly chanted by the company. This Hagadah consists of a history of the miraculous deliverance of the children of Israel from their Egyptian oppressors. The reading of the Hagadah is followed by the evening meal, and the observance is brought to a conclusion by the chanting of hymns of praise and thanksgiving.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue will observe the Feast of the Passover at 7 o'clock to-night, and many Jewish soldiers and sailors from the near by forts and the navy yard will be present. Edward Lauterbach is among the other guests invited to the services.

ADMITS KILLING OF THREE.

Herman Coppes, Idiot Youth, Slew Farmer's Wife and Two Children.

ELGIN, April 20.—Herman Coppes, whose mentality is so low that at 16 years of age he has been able to advance only to the fourth grade in school, confessed to-day that he was the slayer of Mrs. Manny Sleep and her two small children, whose bodies were found yesterday in a cistern under the kitchen of the Sleep farmhouse, five miles west of Elgin.

Coppes says the killing resulted from Mrs. Sleep saying that she would "see about it," when he had refused in illhumor to do one of his accustomed chores after school.

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This story reveals the author in a new light, for she has written a love story pure and simple whose heroine will rank as her most charming portrayal.

Lincoln's Alma Mater

We all know that he didn't go to college, so Eleanor Atkinson has gone carefully—and entertainingly—into the sources of his education. She tells us of the educational influences of his early life—about the books he owned, the books he borrowed—and those he bought from time to time.

A Steaming Herd of 100,000 Caribou

Stefansson, in this month's magazine, recounts his last summer and winter in the Arctic before returning to civilization. For days he was in the presence of a herd of caribou—possibly 100,000 animals—the very steam from which, in the intense cold of 50 degrees below, made a great cloud. "The firewood Richardson chopped looked as if it had been cut last year"—and Richardson hadn't been in the Arctic since 65 years ago.

Tramping the Seven Seas

The captain of the tramp steamer and his daily life are shown with zest and humor by George Harding. The captain has a man's job, slambanging all 'round the world, trying to keep on a schedule and satisfying both owner and shipper—to say nothing of the underwriter.

Bringing Three Lakes into the World

Penetrating into the wilderness of Northern Korea, Roy C. Andrews found the three lakes, together with a people, their quaint customs and their heathen rites which have lain hidden in the shady depths of dense forest while the world has been rushing on.

The Cloud That Means "Light Up"

Light, one of the city's most necessary servants, is needed all at once by four million people when the cloud approaches, and so there is a man watching for it. He sounds an alarm to the stokers in the power house. Alan Sullivan tells this and many other things which the mysterious fluid—electricity—does and of the wonders in efficiency which are performed that John Smith may have his electric day.

"The fiction published in its pages is characterized by a literary style and finish too often lacking in ephemeral contributions. HARPER'S has, in a measure, founded a certain school of story-writing distinct and apart from the mass of amorphous fiction which floods the popular periodicals and caters for a taste at once indiscriminative and sensation-loving."—Everyman, (London), April 4, 1913.

Everyman is the new weekly literary journal published by the house of J. M. Dent & Co.—a periodical of the highest critical and literary standards.

7 Short Stories

Richard Matthews Hallet, Florida Pier, Grace Lathrop Collin, Katharine Fullerton Gerould, Clarence Day, Jr., William Gilmore Beymer, Olivia Howard Dunbar.

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" 9x12 feet, regular price $17.50, at 10.00

Other Special Sales for this day (Monday) will consist of Women's Black Crêpe de Chine and Meteor Dresses and Black Serge or Poplin Suits; White Dress Fabrics, Imported Filet Lace Panels, Scrim Bed Sets and Summer Curtains.

Special Sales for Tuesday, April 22nd, will consist of Women's Coats and Blouses.

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RICHARDSON (SAMUEL) Works. London, 1811. 19 vols. 12mo. Full Morocco. Formerly $150.00—now $95.00.

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BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON. (Tudor Translations). 4 vols. Half Buckram. Formerly $30.00—now $15.00.

SHELLEY (PERCY BYSSHE). Letters. Collected and Edited by Roger Ingpen. With illustrations. London, 1909. 2 vols. 8vo. Cloth. The Latest and Fullest Collection. Formerly $6.00—now $2.00.

BURKE (EDMUND) Works. London 1899. 12 vols. 8vo. Full Calf. Gilt Tops by Riviere. Formerly $110.00 — now $75.00.

FAMOUS CASTLES AND PALACES OF ITALY. Edmund D'Auvergne. Illustrated in Color. London: 1911. 8vo. Formerly $3.75—now $1.50.

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MAY ARREST GLOVER FOR SIMS ATTACK

Dozen Congressmen in Conference Decide to Bring Matter Before House.

LOOK TO CONTEMPT TRIAL

In That Case Washington Banker Would Be Arraigned with Entire House as Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The personal attack on Representative Thetus W. Sims of Tennessee by Charles C. Glover, President of the Riggs National Bank, in Farragut Square on Friday morning, to which Glover is said to have slapped Sims's face, will be brought to the attention of the House to-morrow. A resolution will be offered reciting the version of the affair given by Representative Sims to his colleagues in the Tennessee delegation, and probably a committee will be appointed to make a preliminary investigation, ascertain whether an assault actually was committed, and report a plan of procedure contemplating the arrest of Glover on a charge of contempt of the House of Representatives.

A conference of a dozen members of the House was held to-day in the office of Chairman John J. Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee, and it was the unanimous decision that action should be instituted in the House against Glover. The conference was attended by Representatives Fitzgerald, Swager Sherley of Kentucky, a parliamentarian of note; Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia, E. W. Pou of North Carolina, Charles R. Crisp of Georgia, former parliamentary clerk of the House, and Finis J. Garrett, W. C. Houston, Cordell Hull, Richard W. Austin, L. P. Padgett, K. D. McKellar, and J. W. Byrns, all of Tennessee.

Regardless of party affiliation, nearly every member of the Tennessee delegation attended. Mr. Sims, who prefers that nothing be done in the matter, was not present. Bennett Clark, son of Speaker Clark, and parliamentary clerk of the House, who spent yesterday looking up the precedents, was on hand with a list of citations from dusty Congressional tomes covering the assault cases in which Sam Houston of Texas and others figured.

In expectation of action by the House, Mr. Glover has retained Henry B. F. MacFarland, former Commissioner of the District of Columbia, to represent him legally.

The fact that Representative Sims himself has not asked the House to act has somewhat handicapped the members who have decided to bring the matter to the attention of that body. If Mr. Sims were to rise to a question of personal privilege and state that he had been assaulted, a resolution could be pressed directing the Speaker to issue his warrant immediately for the arrest of Mr. Glover on a charge of contempt. But, since Mr. Sims has no inclination to take the initiative, the matter will have to be handled differently.

No one present at to-day's conference expressed a doubt that the House would regard the affair as worthy of immediate attention. If a contempt trial is ordered, it will take place in the chamber of the House, with the members of that body sitting as a jury. This was the procedure in the Sam Houston case.

HAS $75,000; IN ROAD GANG.

Hard Labor For Alabama Violator of Prohibition Law.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, April 20.—Jacob J. Hauser, worth $75,000, must serve three months at hard labor in the county road gang here with vagabonds and thieves for selling liquor in the dry territory of Mobile County. The city, not two miles away, is wet, with fifty-two saloons.

Hauser fought the case through four courts. The Supreme Court turned down his petition for a rehearing yesterday.

In this State a second conviction for selling liquor means hard labor.

ERIE CANAL TO CHICAGO.

Necessary to Build Only 240 Miles, Says Commissioner Cline.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—"Shall the Erie Canal extend westward to Chicago?" is a question propounded by Representative Cyrus Cline of Indiana in an article in the May issue of The National Waterways Magazine, published in this city by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, in which he advocates the construction of the proposed Toledo-Fort Wayne-Chicago barge canal across the northern part of Ohio and Indiana.

"Seven hundred and fifty miles of this great competing highway for future trade is about finished," he writes, "and only 240 miles remain to be constructed. Of that 240 miles, 120 can easily be accomplished by canalizing the Maumee River from Toledo to Fort Wayne, and the remaining 120 can be cut with little cost through a fairly level country, traversing the rivers and lakes of Northern, Idiana, to some point on the southern shore of Lake Michigan.

"The proposed barge canal, as an air line route of transportation, would cut off 850 miles from the existing circuitous round trip between Chicago and Toledo, via Lake Michigan, the Straits of Mackinac, Lake Huron, the Detroit River and Lake Erie. Our purpose is to cast the remaining link of the proposed waterway in a size sufficient e float heavy freight from Chicago to New York and the Eastern cities without reloading.

"In what position will the numerous distributing Atlantic Coast cities be if in the not distant future the trade for exports from the Mississippi Valley shall go by way of the Great Lakes into the Georgian Bay, into the canal that the Canadian Government proposes to construct, out into Lake Ontario and down the St. Lawrence to the market cities of the world? Are the people of the Empire State ready to reap the full profit of their investment in the Erie Canal by uniting with us to project that canal into this rich agricultural and manufacturing section of the United States? The Erie Canal, without the assistance and the carrying trade that we can give her, will not carry 10 per cent. of the freight she is capable of carrying, once this western extension is completed."

MARRIED TWICE TO BE SURE.

Girl's Father Didn't Consider the Elopement or First Wedding Proper.

Special to The New York Times.

PITMAN, N. J., April 20.—A double hitch has been given to the nuptial knot that binds Floyd Senior and his wife, who until recently was Miss Emma Penuel, daughter of E. C. Penuel of this place, according to marriage licenses of different dates filed with the State Department of Vital Statistics.

At the home of the bride's parents it was said to-day that the second marriage followed an elopement and marriage, because the girl's father believed that the first wedding was not a proper one.

The bride was not then 18 years old, and the bride's mother refused to let her go with her husband. When the parents relented the bride and her husband went to the office of Dr. M. F. Lummis, local Registrar, and took out another marriage license. The Rev. Kersey J. Hammond performed the ceremony, and the parental blessing was bestowed.

ATTACKS ON COURTS AS JUDGES SEE THEM

Justice Holmes Speaks of Unrest Which Wonders if Law and Order Pay.

EVIL OF "PREMATURE" LAW

Competition from New Races Will Show Whether We Can Hang Together and Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—How one member of the Supreme Court of the United States views present day adverse criticism of the courts is set forth in a speech by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, made public to-day in the form of a Senate document. Justice Holmes delivered the speech recently at a private dinner in New York.

Science has taught the world skepticism, the Justice said by way of preface, and made it legitimate to put everything to the test of proof.

"Of course we are not excepted," he said, referring to the Supreme Court. "Not only are we told that when Marshall pronounced an act of Congress unconstitutional he usurped a power that the Constitution did not give, but we are told that we are the representatives of a class—a tool of the money power. I get letters not always anonymous, intimating that we are corrupt. Well, gentlemen, I admit that it makes my heart ache. It is very painful, when one spends all the energies of one's soul in trying to do good work, with no thought but that of solving a problem according to the rules by which one is bound, to know that many see sinister motives and would be glad of evidence that one was consciously bad. But we must take such things philosophically and try to see what we can learn from hatred and distrust, and whether behind them there may not be some germ of inarticulate truth."

The attacks upon the court, the Justice added, quoting his own words, "are merely an expression of the unrest that seems to wonder vaguely whether law and order pay."

A very important truth to be extracted from the popular discontent, according to Justice Holmes, is that Judges, particularly in State courts, have read their conscious or unconscious sympathies prematurely into the law.

"It cannot be helped—it is as it should be—that the law is behind the times," said Justice Holmes. "As law embodies beliefs that have triumphed in the battle of ideas and then have translated themselves into action, while there still is doubt, while opposite convictions still keep a battle front against each other, the time for law has not come; the notion destined to prevail is not yet entitled to the field."

In connection with this discussion of "premature law," Justice Holmes said that twenty years ago, when a "vague terror went over the earth and the word Socialism began to be heard, "fear was translated by Judges into doctrines that had no proper place in the Constitution or the common law.

"Judges are apt to be naïve, simple-minded men, and they need something of Mephistopheles," observed the Justice.

Justice Holmes concluded by saying that as he grew old he grew calm, and predicted that competition from new races would cut deeper in the future than workingmen's disputes, and would test whether "we can hang together and fight."

"I do not pin my dreams for the future to my country, or even to my race," he said. "I think it probable that civilization somehow will last as long as I care to look ahead. I think it not improbable that man, like the grub that prepares a chamber for the winged thing it never has seen but is to be, that man may have cosmic destinies that he does not understand. And so, beyond the vision of battling races and an impoverished earth, I catch a dreaming glimpse of peace."

SERVICE FOR DEAD POSTMEN

3,000 Carriers to March Up Fifth Avenue to St. Patrick's.

Headed by their own bands 3,000 letter carriers of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Bayonne, Yonkers, and surrounding free delivery Post Offices will march up Fifth Avenue on Sunday afternoon to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where they will participate in memorial services to the departed members of Uncle Sam's "army in gray."

Father Chidwick, who was chaplain of the battleship Maine when she was blown up, will preach the sermon. Mgr. Lavelle will officiate at the services, which will consist of solemn high vespers, and Cardinal Farley is expected to be present to bestow the papal blessing. This is the first service of its kind to be held, and Postmaster Morgan and other prominent Federal officials will be present.

"And the Wise Man said: 'Those who love with passion stand on the Fringe of the Desert'; and they who heard laughed and passed on their way."

The Fringe of the Desert

By R. S. MACNAMARA

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¶ Will the old ideal of a sheltered life, seclusion from the vital work of the world, and self-sacrifice hold its own against the awakening to larger interests among women of to-day?

¶ Who is to blame, if, through her inability to share one thought with her husband outside of their domestic life, a woman's married life is a failure?

¶ These are the thoughts which one finds uppermost after reading the powerful new romance

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By ELLEN GLASGOW

Author of "The Battle-Ground," "The Voice of the People," etc.

In this story Miss Glasgow has pictured the South of to-day in a love story of the children and grandchildren of those who fought in the war. The ideals of a generation past, of woman's subordinate place, of her sole duty of love and self-immolation for her family—inevitably meet in conflict with the spirit of the new age, which asks a place for woman side by side with man in the work of the world.

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This is unquestionably Mr. Scott's best work since "The Colonel of the Red Huzzars." Mrs. Loraine, the heroine, is a winsome beauty of an unusual type, whose romance will hold the reader's steadily increasing interest to the end. She is forced into an ugly entanglement, but with rare courage returns among her old friends to straighten out the tangle of her life, and, eventually, through the devotion of Pendleton, a manly American club fellow, she wins a deserved happiness. This is but the bare outline of a swiftly moving plot, teeming with social incidents and illumined with sparkling and witty dialogue.

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By CAROLYN WELLS, Author of "A Chain of Evidence," etc. Illustrated in color by Gayle Hoskins. $1.25 net. Postpaid, $1.37.

"With something akin to breathless interest does the reader find himself wondering just what will be the solution."—*Boston Globe.*

"Curiosity is kept alive by rapid action and the solution is completely hidden until every possible theory is tested out."—*Springfield Republican.*

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Conditions in the trade call for the greatest care in placing your order this spring. You can't afford to buy a car that will be obsolete next year. Do you realize that a Packard Six is the only car that combines left drive and electric self starter with separate magneto ignition and centralized control?

A Packard Six bought this spring will have a higher relative cash value next fall, next spring or five years hence than any other car purchased at the same time.

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THE GORHAM CO.

Silversmiths

If you do not know any more about this organization than I did up to six weeks ago, then you should read this page and get acquainted with it.

Written by WILLIAM C. FREEMAN.

There are about SIX AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS of us human beings living in New York and vicinity. We are all alike in most respects.

We know Gorham's in a general way. We associate the name with Silverware. We know that the name stands for INTEGRITY and CHARACTER in the business world. We know that the name has added fame to our great community.

But we have associated the Gorham name with a business quite too exclusive for many of us. We have not felt that we had the money necessary to buy in their store.

Personally, I have bought articles in their store, off and on, for fifteen years. It has always been a habit with me to buy the best or nothing. It is a good habit—you always get your money's worth.

I have also done some buying for others in this store. It has so happened that I have served as chairman of committees to buy suitable trophies for golf events—to buy something out of the ordinary for some men whose associates wished to honor them—to buy Wedding and Birthday and Christmas presents.

I have bought from Gorham's because I knew intuitively that I WOULD GET WHAT I PAID FOR. One cannot get away from the feeling that when he wants to buy something good he must get it from a firm in whose business integrity he has confidence.

Now, mind you, as a customer of The Gorham Co. for many years, making purchases that cost from $25 up to $400, I never knew, until six weeks ago, that thousands of splendid articles are sold in their store at prices away below $25—actually within the reach of all of us, whatever our earning ability is.

Just think of being able to buy the RIGHT ARTICLE in The Gorham Store, with the Gorham name on it—which is always a guarantee of quality—at a price as low as $2.00, and from that figure on up by various stages to as much as $50,000 or more.

The extraordinary variety of the articles in stock amazed me. I thought I was somewhat familiar with the Gorham business, before my visit six weeks ago, but I was not. If I, as a regular customer, knew so little about it, how about the most of you? You have thought as I did—only, perhaps, more so. You have not bought there because you thought you could not afford to do so.

What a great mistake most of us make in frittering away our money on articles that seem to be nice and low in price, yet, when put to the test, do not measure up to the standard of quality and service.

Those of us not abundantly blessed with cash are lured to make purchases because of the price offered, yet no people are so frequently defrauded as we who have little money to spend, and who spend it in places that claim to be "cheap," not realizing how much greater satisfaction there would be in buying at as low, or even lower, cost from a house of the standing of The Gorham Co.

It is encouraging, therefore, to be brought in touch with a HOUSE OF CHARACTER, which manufactures ARTICLES OF GENUINE MERIT that are GUARANTEED AND SOLD AT UNIFORM PRICES TO ALL.

It is encouraging, too, to learn that the Gorham people have studied the needs of all of the people and have succeeded so well that they give equal opportunity to those of us with little money to buy good articles and to those who have enough money to buy what they want.

If we give a present to a member of our family, or to a friend, in accordance with our means, we want it to actually and HONESTLY REPRESENT the price we pay for it—IN SERVICE.

I said to the Gorham Co. people, when I learned the character of their stock:

"Gentlemen, I think you owe it to the people of this great community to tell them what you have in your store to sell to them—to correct the impression that so many of us have of your store. Only a very small minority of the people know that your prices represent a scale which enables people of average income to buy from you."

"Well," said they, "what plan have you to offer?"

"A very simple one—advertise in the New York newspapers in a human interest way—TAKE THE PEOPLE INTO YOUR CONFIDENCE—address them all frankly once a week—LET SIMPLICITY AND DIGNITY TAKE THE PLACE OF EXCLUSIVENESS.

"Let all of the people understand that they are welcome in your store. Convince them that it is your purpose to to serve all alike. They will patronize you when they learn, as I have learned, that they can buy in your store in accordance with their means.

"Dispel the idea that these four walls enclose a store that is exclusive—that it is a store to serve the few only. Impress upon them that it is actually a store with a purpose to serve all people honestly and well.

"In order that your Advertising Talks to the people shall not reflect your own ideas wholly, let them be written by one of the people—a man outside of your organization—one of us, who will be able to give his fellow human beings the kind of impression that your store makes on him, and thus sink that impression into our own minds.

"You gentlemen are so close to this business—so absorbed with it—so enthusiastic about it—that you think everybody must know about it as you do. But the people, as a whole, do not know it intimately. They should know it intimately—they will know it intimately, if you adopt this course."

There was discussion about this plan for six weeks. It has been adopted.

In this and in other newspapers there will appear regularly a column advertisement of Gorham's written by a man who understands human nature because he himself is human. He will write about Gorham's in a manner that the Directors would not wish to write about themselves, but it will be the kind of writing that people want to read.

Greater business will result to Gorham's, of course, but will they not deserve it, since they will permit their methods to be told to you in the frankest kind of a way, thereby establishing a friendly and intimate relationship between you and their store?

You know that we SIX AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS of human beings in this great community represent one-fifteenth of the total population of the United States. We are a big crowd. If any store wins our good will and confidence, that store is bound to do a wonderfully successful business.

We like to support those who deserve our support, and we care not how much money they make in the aggregate, so long as they sell us good articles at fair and honest prices and give us value received.

I know Gorham's WILL GIVE US ALL A SQUARE DEAL. I know they will sell us only that which is reliable. I know also that WHATEVER THEY SELL TO US WILL REPRESENT THE HIGHEST SKILL OF BOTH THE ARTIST AND THE ARTISAN. I know that we will never be disappointed with anything we buy in their store. I know, too, that NOWHERE CAN AN ARTICLE OF EQUAL QUALITY AND CHARACTER BE BOUGHT ANY CHEAPER.

Gorham's will not get all of your trade, because there are other good houses in their line—but they will get their share. That share, which the SIX AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS of us will give to them, will be a very liberal portion.

You will be greatly interested in the Advertising Talks of Gorham's written by the human being I have referred to—who, by the way, is not myself.

The columns to follow this article will prove to be wonderful advertising literature.

This will be a unique advertising campaign. Its frankness and sincerity will appeal to you. Its friendliness will make you feel how good it is to know well a great institution which has contributed so much to the high commercial reputation of New York City—our town, of which we are all so proud.

Fifth Avenue at 36th Street
17-19 Maiden Lane

TRADE-MARK
STERLING

CHASE

In The Motor Truck Industry To Stay

Model M Panel Top
500 lbs. Capacity
$600
(F. O. B. Syracuse)

IF you are an average merchant, you will be muddled by claims of competing salesmen.

One fact about our motor trucks always remains unaltered. We sold more trucks last year than any other manufacturer in the country and we still continue to do so.

It is inconceivable that an army of level-headed American merchants should be wrong in their selection of a serviceable truck.

You can afford a Chase Truck.

Six Efficient Models
Eve y Style of Body
Capacities 500 to 4000 lbs.

Chase Motor Truck Co.
142 West 50th St. New York

Complete Sales and Service Facilities
Truck Maintenance Guaranteed
by Contract

FREE TRIAL

In your own home, without obligation. The MAGIC ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANER, the only cleaner made in New York. 15,000 in daily use. Write or phone Chelsea 264. Agents wanted.

INNOVATION ELECTRIC CO., Inc.,
587 Hudson St. Chelsea 264.

TWO REPORT CURES BY DR. FRIEDMANN

On the High Road, at Least They Believe, Since They Took Turtle Vaccine Treatment.

SKEPTICISM AT BELLEVUE

Patients Found Improved, but Doctors Are Not Ready to Say Friedmann Remedy Is Cause of It.

Two men who have been treated with turtle vaccine were introduced as subjects when reporters assembled last night at the Hotel Ansonia for their daily conference with Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann and his assistants. The patients told their stories earlier in the day, yet Dr. Friedmann and his staff were alert and attentive during the repetition of the narratives, which were indorsements of the Friedmann cure.

Dr. M. A. Sturm, who will represent Dr. Friedmann whenever the latter is absent from New York, introduced the two men with the explanation that they had requested that their names be withheld because it would hurt them in business if it were known they were suffering from tuberculosis. Dr. Sturm said he was making the rounds of the Friedmann patients in Bellevue Hospital Saturday when the two men expressed a wish to talk with him privately. He made an appointment which they kept yesterday morning. Authoritative reports issuing from Bellevue are that none of the Friedmann patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis has improved.

The first to give his testimony last night was about 25 years of age. He said he had been ill for about a month and a half before he was treated with the turtle vaccine on March 15. Prior to going to Bellevue Hospital, he had lived in the country and commuted to his work in New York. He described the food he got in the country as of a wholesome quality and variety required by his illness and better than that received at Bellevue, although he said he did not mean the food in the hospital was not good. He weighed 119 pounds when he entered the hospital, and now weighs 138 since receiving the Friedmann treatment. The pains in his side have disappeared, and he feels better than he has felt in months. Life at the hospital wouldn't be so bad if the authorities would permit him to have a greater variety of food, for which he would pay, he said.

The second man was about 35, of medium height and having a somewhat florid complexion. He also was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, he said, and also had come from the country to enter Bellevue on a stretcher, after suffering a severe hemorrhage. Although in the third stage of t[illegible] disease from which he had suffered for seven months before receiving the Friedmann treatment, he described himself as feeling much better now with eight pounds added to his weight. It wasn't the fresh air and food at Bellevue which had benefited him, he said. The turtle vaccine had wrought the improvement. Commenting on the testimonials of the two men, Dr. Friedmann said even his poorest patients in Berlin had improved the same way, and added:

"The same good results are obtained in those who are not able to have good food and air as in the case of those who are in very good financial circumstances."

Dr. Friedmann, Dr. George O'Hanlon, Superintendent of Bellevue, Dr. M. L. Fleming, Dr. A. N. Stimson, the Government's expert; Dr. J. W. Brannan, and Dr. Frank Erdwurm made up the party which visited the patients in Bellevue, whom Dr. Friedmann was unable to examine on Saturday during his tour. The physicians questioned thirteen patients, who are being cared for on the hospital boat, Southfield, moored at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. Most of the patients said they felt improved and had gained from one to six pounds. All were pulmonary cases. Dr. Friedmann asked the physicians accompanying him whether his contentions made at the time he administered the turtle vaccine had been substantiated. It was the opinion of a majority of the physicians that improvement was noticeable, but they did not commit themselves as to whether or not the turtle vaccine should have the credit.

Dr. Sturm told of a patient named Dienstag, a journalist, who was treated on March 17 while suffering in the third stage of pulmonary tuberculosis. Dienstag called at the Ansonia yesterday morning and told Dr. Sturm that the Bellevue authorities seemed to be under the impression that his improvement was due to the fresh air and good food he was getting at the hospital. He had previously lived in the country where there was fresh air in abundance, but he had not improved. Dr. Sturm quoted him as saying:

"I feel better solely on account of the treatment I received from Dr. Friedmann, and through no other factor or cause."

Dr. Friedmann will examine his patients in the Montefiore Home to-day, and if time permits he will visit also those in Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases on upper Madison Avenue. Dr. Harry Benjamin, Dr. Friedmann's first assistant in the hospital work and who came here from Berlin, made the following statement:

"I do not care to give an opinion concerning the changes which I have observed in the patients treated with the turtle vaccine. The time is too short to determine anything of medical value, and the final results would probably contradict any statement I might make at this time. There are so many various changes in tubercular patients that one must be very careful in deciding which ones should be attributed to the treatment and which should not. In many of the surgical cases the objective improvement seems to be undeniable. Many of the patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis declare that subjective symptoms seems to indicate their improvement."

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—The State Board of Medical Examiners have decided that the only way in which Dr. Freidmann can use his cure for tuberculosis here is through a State physician. The board holds that the physician cannot legally try his cure on patients at the City Tuberculosis Hospital without a license.

Cold Harms Orange County Fruit.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 20.—It is feared much damage has been done to the prospective fruit crop throughout Orange County by the present cold wave and high winds. In many sections ice froze to a harmful thickness last night, and the wind uprooted many trees and broke the limbs from many others in some of the best orchards.

KILLS HER HUSBAND, SAYING HE SOLD SON

Woman Tells Wild Story of Sacrifice, but Boy Is Found to be Safe.

USED PIECE OF FIREWOOD

Then Makes a Confession—Son, 11 Years Old, Has Never Been Sent to School.

Answering an indefinite distress call to the tenement of 30 Pitt Street last evening, Patrolman Murray stumbled down the steps to the dark, dirty basement and there found Anton Waschkavietz lying wounded on a dilapidated bed. There was a big hole in the side of his head where his wife had struck him down with a heavy piece of firewood. The wife Valeria, who had sent a neighbor to call the police stood dully beside Murray, as if waiting for him to arrest her. She made no attempt to escape, while the ambulance was being called and the husband was being taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where he died almost immediately after his arrival.

The wife stood stolidly in the Clinton Street Station, where Detectives formed a circle around her and questioned her as best they could while waiting for an interpreter to come. Without such assistance, they could gather only from her broken speech that she admitted the murder.

"I kill, I kill," she kept repeating, doggedly.

Then the interpreter came, and through him the woman said that she had killed her husband because "he had sold their little boy for seven chickens and a nickel's worth of whiskey."

The murdered man was caretaker of the tenement and lived with his wife, his son, and their three boarders in three basement rooms.

The boy, 11-year-old John, was not in the tenement at the time, but other policemen found him later. They could get little out of him. He had never heard of this "sale," and said his mother must be crazy, but he did not seem disturbed about his father's death. The police found that he had never been sent to school, and when the mother was locked up arrangements were made to put the boy under some proper guardianship.

Wins $100 Prize for Oratory.

ITHACA, April 20.—To R. E. Pierce of Rock Rapids, Iowa, has been granted the honorary prize of $100 for public speaking in the Cornell College of Mechanical Engineering, his subject being "Chicago Railway Terminals." This is the first prize of its kind in the engineering college. It was donated by C. E. Baker, Cornell '86.

LETTERS DEFAME TEACHERS

Atlantic City Writer to be Prosecuted When Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 20.—Criminal prosecutions for the sending of defamatory letters through the United States mails, charging improper conduct on the part of four female teachers of the Indiana Avenue School, will be instituted at the end of an investigation that is now being made to discover the guilty person.

The names of the teachers have not been made public, but they have been described in such a way as to make their identity known and to give ground for action. It is suspected that the letters were written by a negro resident. The letter charges that one teacher lived in the "Red Light District" of New York; that another was in serious trouble, and was befriended by a well-known negro gambler, "Diamond Joe" Ford; that a third lived in the same house with a dancing master for five years, and that a fourth was friendly with a woman who was not a fit companion.

Principal Howard Day of the Indiana Avenue School has had trouble with Supervising Principal Charles J. Boyce and will be dropped at the end of the present school year. This has caused a split among the negro residents, some of whom support the Principal and some the teachers. The negroes will hold a mass meeting in May to protest to the Board of Education against the discharge of Day.

NO MORO RELIGIOUS WAR.

Tribesmen Convinced That Government Will Not Assail Their Faith.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Trouble with the Moros which threatened the peace of mind of the War Department for several weeks has been averted. Reports to the department say the army of belligerent tribesmen, numbering 3,000, which practically laid siege to Jolo and dared the American garrison to venture forth and do battle, has dispersed, and that only a few Moros have refused to be reconciled.

The Moros threatened to revolt because agitators from the province of Luzon had spread reports that the Americans planned to make them abandon the Mohammedan religion. The American commanders made preparations for an extensive campaign against them, but through the Sultan of Jolo and Dato Manda, one of the powerful Moro chiefs, the rebels were pacified and convinced that the reports were groundless.

TO SELL MISAPPLIED ART.

Auction Sale of Exhibition Will Be Held To-morrow Evening.

With the exception of a few masterpieces to be withheld from the reach of art treasure hunters, the exhibition of the Academy of Misapplied Art, following the post-impressionist, cubist, and other latter-day schools, at the Lighthouse for the Blind, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, will be placed under the hammer there to-morrow evening when the academy holds what it calls its "first annual transgression." The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the heavy mortgage on the new building of the Association for the Blind.

After considerable persuasion Job E. Hedges consented to act as one of the auctioneers with President John H. Finley of the City College and Charles Dana Gibson. Mr. Hedges could not hold out against the demands of the academy for his services when once he had viewed the exhibition. He yielded with the comment:

"These pictures express great emotions and provoke them. Some are primitive and crude, but, nevertheless, are manifestations of a new spiritual revolution which is destined to sweep the country. I commend the exhibition of misapplied art especially to blind men and to militant suffragettes."

The exhibition will be open to-day and to-morrow especially for the benefit of those who wish to inspect the pictures prior to the sale. The auctioneers will be asked to interpret the pictures at the sale, when the members of the Academy of Misapplied Art hope to sing "the swan song of the cubistic and past-impressionistic art."

SHOW PRESSES AT WORK.

New Use of Metal to be Demonstrated at Printing Exhibit.

All the machines and printing presses will be in motion to-day to turn out souvenirs for the visitors at the National Printing, Publishing, Advertising and Allied Trades Exposition in the New Grand Central Palace and until Saturday night. Doors are open from noon to 11 P. M. There will be lectures in the theatre on trade topics day and evening, and music. Everything the crafts need in their work and that is entertaining to outsiders has a place in the show. The 200 exhibits represent an aggregate valuation of $2,500,000.

A new use of molten metal in the composing room reveals that printers now handle it as carelessly as hot coffee, or as riveters throw screws at white heat to their helpers. It is a method of justifying forms by pouring in hot metal. Whether the make-up is of cuts, linotype matter or hand composition, or of all three, the form is justified accurately and, it is said, in one-third of the time now required.

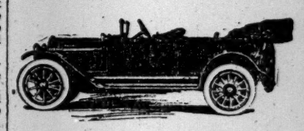
SOCIALIST FESTIVAL.

2,000 Sunday School Children to Sing at Carnegie Hall.

More than 2,000 children from the Socialist Sunday schools of New York City will sing at the Spring celebration to be held at Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon. They will give their playlet, "The Flags of All Nations," in which many of the youngsters will appear in fancy dances.

Prof. Kendrick P. Shedd of Rochester University, who was largely instrumental in opening the Sunday schools, will make an address, outlining their significance. Singing societies representing six different nationalities will sing native songs and wear native costumes. The different singing societies and the children of the Socialist Sunday schools will also sing together.

Maxwell "Six" is $2350
See It Before You Buy



HOLT-CHANDLER *night and day service for* MAXWELL *owners.*

Our service department comprises 20,000 square feet in the Galvin Building, 13th St. and East Ave., Long Island City, and is perfectly equipped and organized. This insures prompt and reasonable priced service to all Maxwell owners.

Your attention is called to the price of the great, big, beautiful Maxwell Six-50 for the sake of comparison with other six cylinder cars in the market.

Go inspect and ride in all other six cylinder cars regardless of price, then let us show you the Maxwell. We welcome the comparison, price and all.

Seven-passenger, 6 cyl., $2350.
Four-passenger, 6 cyl., $2200.
Complete equipment, including Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting system.

New model Maxwell 35, 4 cyl., $1085. New Model 25, 4 cyl., $725. All f. o. b. factory.

The Holt-Chandler Company
1808 Broadway, New York
Col. 7181

T. J. Colyer & Co., Newark. Tanner Motor Co., Brooklyn.
C. F. Redden, Eastern District Manager, Maxwell Motor Co.

This new wort cooling apparatus is one of the latest machines added to the Ruppert Brewhouse. It is an indispensable piece of machinery and performs a most sanitary duty. It cools the wort that has been sterilized at 212° F. to 45° F., at which time the pure brewer's yeast is added, thus giving the beer its real strength, life and appetizing qualities.

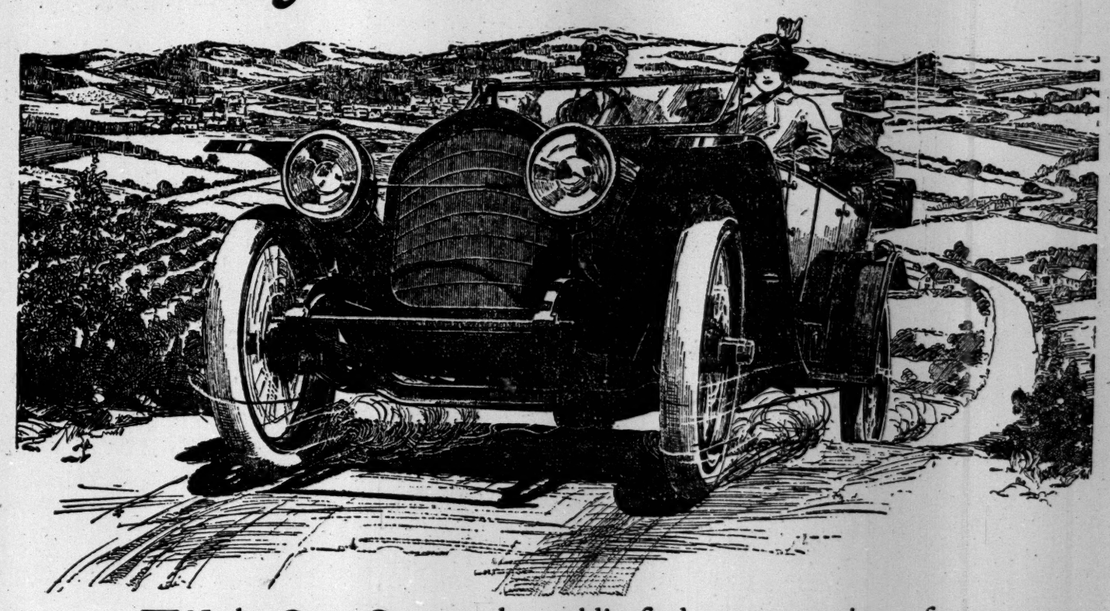
JACOB RUPPERT'S
Knickerbocker
The Beer That Satisfies

Our new Brewhouse will soon be completed and opened for public inspection. We want the public to see and learn all about how Knickerbocker and other brands of Ruppert Beer are made. They will then realize more fully the reason why so many millions of Greater New Yorkers drink "The Beer That Satisfies."

We invite the most critical of the critics to analyze our methods of brewing. The analyses have always proved an indorsement showing the lasting purity of all our products.

ALL OUR BEER IS BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

A Car of Character-
Beauty that is Rare



IN the Cross Country the public finds an expression of your own good taste. There is in this car a certain something which gives it character beyond outward grace.

To the eye it presents a pleasing picture of straight flowing lines and graceful curves. Rarely does it pass without remark. Long, low and balanced perfectly, its silent dignity of movement, so much admired on the boulevard, may be attributed to those same qualities which make possible its sturdy performance on the road.

Like a fine horse, it inspires the owner's pride and gives him rank in his neighborhood as a man whose taste is to be admired.

The radiator is high and distinctive in design. The large electric front and flush electric dash lamps make it a car easily distinguished among many. Trimmed in nickel, with body, fenders and fillers of black enamel, its appearance is striking.

The Cross Country, $1,875

The fenders are broad, strong and sturdy. The doors are wide and the compartments large enough to accommodate the family. Long and low hung, you can whip this car around the corner in a jiffy and the rear wheels hug the road.

It's a car to delight a woman's eye. To her rare good taste will appeal its perfect proportions and its superb finish. To this we may attribute the greatest pleasure in its ownership.

A beautiful four-color reproduction of the Cross Country, from an oil painting by R. Philip Brainard, is ready for mailing. See the Cross Country by all means, at any Jeffery branch or dealer's display room, but send for the picture anyway.

Rambler Motor Cars

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin
Branches: Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco
The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
of New York.
1757-1759 Broadway, New York City.

BASEBALL---YORKVILLE ROAD RUN---POLO---CYCLING SEASON OPENS---BOXING

PIRATES TIMELY HITS BEAT ST. LOUIS

Marty O'Toole Wild and Fills Bases, but Robinson Saves the Day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—After St. Louis scored four runs in the third inning they failed to score again, while Pittsburgh hit St Louis pitchers timely and took advantage of local errors, winning to-day's game 5 to 4.

St. Louis scored its runs when, with the bases full, in the third inning Magee drove the ball into the right field seats for a home run.

In the fifth inning Pittsburgh scored two runs on O'Toole's single with two men on bases and Evans's throw to the stands. Carey's steal of second and Wingo's error counted another in this inning. St. Louis filled the bases on two passes and a hit batsman in the fifth inning. With two out O'Toole gave way to Robinson, who fanned Evans, ending the home team's chances.

Pittsburgh tied the score in the eighth inning on Carey's single and Miller's three-base hit to left field. Sallee then relieved Harmon. After Konetchy dropped Wilson's foul the Pittsburgher scored Miller with the winning run on a hot single to centre.

Catcher Gibson retired from the game in the second inning. He ran into the grand stand in catching a foul fly and slightly injured his knee. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	1	2	0	0
Hofm'n,cf.	3	1	0	0	0
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Miller, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1
Wils'n, rf.	4	0	2	2	1
Barry, ib.	4	2	2	10	1
M'C'ty,ss.	4	1	0	1	1
Gibson, c.	0	0	0	3	0
Kelley, c.	3	1	1	7	0
O'Toole, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Rob'n, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	5	9	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns,2b.	4	1	0	3	1
Magee, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
Cr.	4	1	1	1	0
M'w'ry,3b.	2	0	2	1	5
K'nct'y,1b.	3	0	0	10	2
Evans, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
Oakes, cf.	3	0	0	3	1
Sh'ck'd, ib.	0	0	0	3	0
O'Le'ry,ss.	4	1	1	3	4
Wingo, c.	3	0	1	4	0
H'ron, p.	2	1	0	1	1
Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Whitted.	1	0	0	0	0
†Cathers.	1	0	1	0	0
‡McLean.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	4	6	27	16

*Batted for Oakes in the eighth.
†Batted for Wingo in the ninth.
‡Batted for Sallee in the ninth.

Errors—Konetchy, Evans, O'Leary, Wingo.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0—5
St. Louis	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Three-base hit—Miller. Home run—Magee. Hits—Off O'Toole, 4 in four and two-thirds innings; off Robinson, 2 in four and a third innings; off Harmon, 3 in two and two-thirds innings; off Sallee, 1 in one and a third innings. Sacrifice hit—Hofman. Stolen base—Carey. Hit by pitcher—By O'Toole, Gibson. Double play—Hofman and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off O'Toole, 4; off Robinson, 1; off Harmon, 3. Struck out—By O'Toole, 4; by Robinson, 5; by Harmon, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Eason. Time of game—Two hours.

Timely Hitting Wins for Cubs.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 20.—Making each of their three hits count when they were needed, Chicago won from Cincinnati to-day, 3 to 2. Egan's error in the eighth proved costly, inasmuch as it was really the cause of two of the visitors' runs. Both Benton and Suggs were effective.

Cheney was hit fairly hard, but Cincinnati could do nothing with Lavender. Bates's home run scored one for Cincinnati in the opening inning. Zimmerman followed on Bridwell's triple and Archer's single in the fifth.

Cincinnati also got one in that inning, when Clark singled and was forced out, Bescher singled, and Zimmerman threw Archer's grounder wild. Chicago scored two in the eighth when, with one out, Egan fumbled Mitchell's grounder and Zimmerman's triple brought him home. Zimmerman scored on Saier's out. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Clymer, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Sch'te, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Mitch'l, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1
Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Evers, 2b.	2	0	1	1	3
Phel'n, 2b.	2	0	0	1	4
B'dw'l, ss.	2	1	1	4	4
Archer, c.	4	0	1	3	2
Cheney, p.	1	0	0	0	4
Lavender, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	3	3	27	16

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bates, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Clark, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Bescher, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Tinker, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Beck'r, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Egan, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Clarke, c.	3	0	1	4	4
Benton, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Suggs, p.	2	1	0	0	2
†Groh	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	2	7	16	12

*Batted for Cheney in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Benton in the eighth inning.

Errors—Zimmerman, Egan.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—3
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Three-base hits—Zimmerman. Bridwell. Home run—Bates. Hits—Off Cheney, 6 in 6 innings; off Lavender, 1 in 3 innings; off Benton, 2 in 4 innings; none out in fifth; off Suggs, 1 in 5 innings. Sacrifice hit—Cheney. Stolen bases—Grant, Miller. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Benton, 3; off Suggs, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Suggs, (Phelan.) Struck out—By Cheney, 2; by Lavender, 1; by Benton, 4; by Suggs, 1. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Guthrie.

Champion Torontos Lose Again.

The Toronto champions of the International League continued their losing streak yesterday, when the Jersey City team won the game at West Side Park in Jersey City by 11 to 6. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'line, cf.	5	2	1	2	0
V'ghn, ss.	4	2	2	2	2
Purt'l, 3b.	4	2	1	0	3
Kelly, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Barry, ib.	4	2	2	10	1
B'dley, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Knight,2b.	4	2	3	2	6
Crisp, c.	4	1	0	3	1
Tyson, p.	4	0	0	1	4
Total.	35	11	10	27	17

TORONTO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
F'p'ck,2b.	2	1	1	2	1
M'C'n'l,2b.	2	0	1	2	1
O'Hara, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
N'th'n, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Ford'n, ib.	5	0	0	6	0
Oakes, cf.	3	0	0	3	1
Sh'ck'd, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
O'Le'ry,ss.	4	1	1	3	3
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	4	0
H'ron, p.	2	1	0	0	1
Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Whitted.	1	0	0	0	0
†Cathers.	1	0	1	0	0
‡McLean.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	4	6	27	16

*Batted for Oakes in the eighth.
†Batted for Wingo in the ninth.
‡Batted for Sallee in the ninth.

Errors—Konetchy, Evans, O'Leary, Wingo.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0—5
St. Louis	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Three-base hit—Miller. Home run—Magee. Hits—Off O'Toole, 4 in four and two-thirds innings; off Robinson, 2 in four and a third innings; off Harmon, 3 in two and two-thirds innings; off Sallee, 1 in one and a third innings. Sacrifice hit—Hofman. Stolen base—Carey. Hit by pitcher—By O'Toole, Gibson. Double play—Hofman and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off O'Toole, 4; off Robinson, 1; off Harmon, 3. Struck out—By O'Toole, 4; by Robinson, 5; by Harmon, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Eason. Time of game—Two hours.

Timely Hitting Wins for Cubs.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 20.—Making each of their three hits count when they were needed, Chicago won from Cincinnati to-day, 3 to 2. Egan's error in the eighth proved costly, inasmuch as it was really the cause of two of the visitors' runs. Both Benton and Suggs were effective.

Cheney was hit fairly hard, but Cincinnati could do nothing with Lavender. Bates's home run scored one for Cincinnati in the opening inning. Zimmerman followed on Bridwell's triple and Archer's single in the fifth.

Cincinnati also got one in that inning, when Clark singled and was forced out, Bescher singled, and Zimmerman threw Archer's grounder wild. Chicago scored two in the eighth when, with one out, Egan fumbled Mitchell's grounder and Zimmerman's triple brought him home. Zimmerman scored on Saier's out. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Clymer, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Sch'te, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Mitch'l, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1
Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0
Evers, 2b.	2	0	1	1	3
Phel'n, 2b.	2	0	0	1	4
B'dw'l, ss.	2	1	1	4	4
Archer, c.	4	0	1	3	2
Cheney, p.	1	0	0	0	4
Lavender, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	3	3	27	16

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bates, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Clark, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Bescher, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Tinker, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Beck'r, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Egan, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Clarke, c.	3	0	1	4	4
Benton, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Suggs, p.	2	1	0	0	2
†Groh	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	2	7	16	12

*Batted for Cheney in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Benton in the eighth inning.

Errors—Zimmerman, Egan.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—3
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Three-base hits—Zimmerman. Bridwell. Home run—Bates. Hits—Off Cheney, 6 in 6 innings; off Lavender, 1 in 3 innings; off Benton, 2 in 4 innings; none out in fifth; off Suggs, 1 in 5 innings. Sacrifice hit—Cheney. Stolen bases—Grant, Miller. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Benton, 3; off Suggs, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Suggs, (Phelan.) Struck out—By Cheney, 2; by Lavender, 1; by Benton, 4; by Suggs, 1. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Guthrie.

Champion Torontos Lose Again.

The Toronto champions of the International League continued their losing streak yesterday, when the Jersey City team won the game at West Side Park in Jersey City by 11 to 6. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'line, cf.	5	2	1	2	0
V'ghn, ss.	4	2	2	2	2
Purt'l, 3b.	4	2	1	0	3
Kelly, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Barry, ib.	4	2	2	10	1
B'dley, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Knight,2b.	4	2	3	2	6
Crisp, c.	4	1	0	3	1
Tyson, p.	4	0	0	1	4
Total.	35	11	10	27	17

TORONTO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
F'p'ck,2b.	2	1	1	2	1
M'C'n'l,2b.	2	0	1	2	1
O'Hara, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
N'th'n, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Ford'n, ib.	5	0	0	6	0
Oakes, cf.	3	0	0	3	1
Sh'ck'd, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
O'Le'ry,ss.	4	1	1	3	4
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	4	0
H'ron, p.	2	1	0	0	1
Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Whitted.	1	0	0	0	0
†Cathers.	1	0	1	0	0
‡McLean.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	4	6	27	16

*Batted for Oakes in the eighth.
†Batted for Wingo in the ninth.
‡Batted for Sallee in the ninth.

Errors—Konetchy, Evans, O'Leary, Wingo.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0—5
St. Louis	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Three-base hit—Miller. Home run—Magee. Hits—Off O'Toole, 4 in four and two-thirds innings; off Robinson, 2 in four and a third innings; off Harmon, 3 in two and two-thirds innings; off Sallee, 1 in one and a third innings. Sacrifice hit—Hofman. Stolen base—Carey. Hit by pitcher—By O'Toole, Gibson. Double play—Hofman and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off O'Toole, 4; off Robinson, 1; off Harmon, 3. Struck out—By O'Toole, 4; by Robinson, 5; by Harmon, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Eason. Time of game—Two hours.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1.
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 6; Buffalo, 4.
Jersey City, 11; Toronto, 6.
Providence, 8; Rochester, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Washington	4	0	1.000
Philadelphia	4	1	.800
Cleveland	6	3	.667
Chicago	5	5	.500
Detroit	4	5	.444
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Boston	2	5	.286
New York	1	5	.167

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Pittsburgh	5	2	.714
New York	4	2	.667
Chicago	5	3	.625
St. Louis	3	4	.429
Brooklyn	2	3	.400
Boston	1	4	.200
Cincinnati	1	5	.167

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Newark	4	0	1.000
Montreal	2	1	.667
Jersey City	2	2	.500
Buffalo	2	2	.500
Providence	2	2	.500
Baltimore	2	2	.500
Rochester	2	3	.400
Toronto	0	4	.000

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal at Baltimore.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Drives Walsh to Bench and Beats White Sox, 2 to 1.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Cleveland bunched hits off Walsh to-day and won the final game of the series from Chicago 2 to 1. Walsh was unable to settle himself, and after three innings retired in favor of Cicotte, who was almost invincible. He allowed the visitors but one hit and struck out six men.

Cleveland scored one in the first inning on a double, sacrifice, and a single, and counted another in the third on a double and a single. Fitcher Gregg weakened in the seventh, and after two men were out walked Schalk. This was followed by three consecutive singles, which netted one run. Bodie was applauded when he ran to deep centre and caught Lajoie's long fly at his knees. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'naston,1b.	4	1	1	13	0
Chm'n, ss.	2	0	0	1	1
Olson, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
J'kson, rf.	3	0	2	1	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	5	3
Bl'h'm,cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Graney, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Carisch, c.	4	0	1	2	5
Gregg, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	32	2	7	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b.	1	0	0	2	0
Callahan,lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Berger, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0
Lord, 3b.	2	0	0	1	1
Zelder, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1
Collins, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Bodie, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Brt'n, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
Mat'ck, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	2	2	2
Schalk, c.	2	0	0	4	0
Walsh, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Cicotte, p.	2	0	1	0	1
Total.	32	1	9	27	16

*Batted for Rath in the fifth inning.

Errors—Chapman, Lord, Weaver.

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Johnston, Olson. Hits—Off Walsh, 6 in three innings; off Cicotte, 1 in six innings. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, (2,) Borton, Cicotte. Double plays—Walsh and Borton; Chapman and Johnston. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 10. First base on balls—Off Gregg, 4; off Cicotte, 1. Struck out—By Gregg, 2; by Cicotte, 6. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Ferguson.

Detroit Wins in the Eleventh.

DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—Bush's whistling single to right in the eleventh inning enabled Detroit to defeat St. Louis, 3 to 2, to-day in a thrilling game. Both Mullin and Baumgartner were wild and unsteady, but the Detroit pitcher kept the visiting hits well scattered, while Baumgartner was not hit hard until the last two innings. Detroit's first two runs were scored on double steals. St. Louis's initial tally came in the second, when Austin singled, advanced on Wallace's bunt, and scored on Agnew's drive to centre. In the eighth Veach, by a magnificent throw, caught Pratt at the plate, but McKee dropped the ball after the umpire waved the runner out and the visitors tied the count. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
Hich, cf.	3	0	1	4	2
C'wf'd, rf.	5	0	0	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	1	4	1
Gain'r, ib.	3	1	1	12	1
Mor'ty, 3b.	5	0	2	2	2
Lad'n, 2b.	0	0	0	2	2
Vitt, 2b.	3	0	2	3	1
McKee, c.	1	1	1	3	1
Mullin, p.	5	1	1	0	5
Total.	33	3	11	33	18

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	5	0	2	0	1
J'nst'n, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Will'ms, rf.	3	0	0	4	0
Pratt, 2b.	3	1	0	5	2
Brief, lb.	4	0	0	9	1
Austin, 3b.	4	1	2	2	2
Wal'ce, ss.	2	0	0	1	1
Walsh, ss.	1	0	0	2	2
Agnew, c.	4	0	2	6	5
B'g'tner,p.	3	0	1	0	6
*Compton.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	2	7	31	18

*Batted for Wallace in the eighth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Moriarty, Mullin, Vitt.

Detroit	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Agnew, Vitt. Three-base hit—Shotton. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, High, McKee, Pratt. Stolen bases—Shotton, Veach, Moriarty, (2,) Palmer, McKee. Double plays—Baumgartner to Brief to Austin; McKee to Bush. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Detroit, 10. First base on balls—Off Baumgartner, 10; off Mullin, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Baumgartner, (McKee.) Struck out—By Baumgartner, 2; by Mullin, 3. Time of game—Two hours forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Evans.

Outfielder Marsans Injured.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 20.—Marsans, the Cincinnati rightfielder, was hit by a batted ball from the bat of Mike Mitchell of the Chicago team during practice and had to be carried off the field. He will be out of the game for a week, although his condition is not considered dangerous.

American Association.

At Minneapolis—Toledo, 8; Minneapolis, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 9; Indianapolis, 2.
At St. Paul—Louisville, 13; St. Paul, 8.
At Kansas City—Columbus, 12; Kansas City, 9.

Southern League.

At Montgomery—Memphis, 9; Montgomery, 4.
At Mobile—New Orleans, 2; Mobile, 1.

Results of Other Games.

At Baltimore—Philadelphia, (A. L.,) 10; Baltimore, 6.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 5; Worcester, 0.
At Syracuse—Binghamton, 5; Syracuse, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 6; Pittsfield, 0.
At New Haven—New Haven, 3; Troy, 2.

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Oakland, 2; San Francisco, 4, (morning.) Oakland, 5; San Francisco, 4, (afternoon.)
At Los Angeles—Sacramento, 4; Venice, 4, (morning.) Sacramento, 3; Venice, 5, (afternoon.)
At Portland—Los Angeles, 8; Portland, 7.

Rosander Wins Sheridan Run.

J. Rosander of the Morningside A. C. was the first man to finish in the eight-and-a-half-mile road run of the Sheridan A. C. yesterday, in which more than thirty runners took part. K. Nye of the Mohawks made the running during the early stages of the event, but toward the finish Rosander drew away and won by five yards in 52:28, from A. Pores, Sheridan A. C., with Nye third, a hundred yards off.

ST. VINCENT FERRER RACE FOR SHAEFFER

Dayton A. C. Runner Defeats Big Field of Novices—Ozanam's Team Prize.

St. Vincent Ferrer athletes held one of the most successful road races of the season yesterday over a three and a half mile course which attracted a field of ninety-three runners, members of organizations belonging to the Amateur Athletic Union, of which number ninety finished, with C. A. Shaeffer, Dayton A. C., the winner, in 21 minutes 49 seconds.

The team representing the Ozanam Association took care of the point prize for squads of five men, with a total of 88, with the St. Vincent Ferrer quintet gaining second position, with 111 points. The point standing of the other teams was as follows: College Point Y. M. C. L., 127; Xavier A. A., 140; Morningside A. C., 158; Boys' Club, 224; Pennant A. C., 227; West Harlem A. C., 229; Putnam A. C., 288, and St. Anselm's A. C., 312.

A. Lemberg, an unattached runner, finished second, but, following a protest to the effect that he had won a novice prize at Thomas Jefferson Park sports last Summer, he was disqualified, and the rest of the prize-winning division moved up a peg, thus warranting the gaining of two trophies by quite the youngest runner in the race, W. McGuire, Ozanam Association, when he received third prize and another for being the first representative of a Catholic Athletic League organization to finish.

Lemberg admitted having won the prize in question, but stated that he had demurred from taking it because he fancied it was not valuable enough to warrant the acceptance, which he thought would put him out of the novice class. J. W. Stumpf, Chairman of the Registration Committee, ruled against him, and will take up the case at the next meeting of the committee.

For the non-winners the event called out a representative field from a score of metropolitan organizations, with a good race resulting. The course led from the clubhouse in East Sixty-fifth Street to Park Avenue, to Seventy-ninth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to start.

Stein of the Morningsides made the pace during the early stages of the running, but on the way down Eighth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street he gave way to Shaeffer, who was never afterward headed and who eventually won by about 100 yards in somewhat easy fashion. The summary:

Comp. Nos. Name and Club. Time.
73—C. A. Shaeffer, Dayton A. C. 21:49
*76—A. Lemberg, unattached 22:10
77—L. Lapides, unattached 22:26
71—W. McGuire, Ozanam A. A. 22:30
60—C. Stein, Morningside A. C. 22:34
80—M. Collins, Union Settlement A. A. 22:38
5—C. Fitzsimmons, St. Vincent Ferrer's 22:40
14—R. Lillis, Ozanam A. A. 22:45
41—F. Griswold, Pennant A. C. 22:46
†7—J. Whitney, St. Vincent Ferrer's 22:48
29—J. Wannaker, Union Settlement A. C. 22:50
68—W. Ferguson, Ozanam A. A. 22:51
95—L. Metzer, West Harlem A. C. 22:53
31—F. McCormack, Xavier A. A. 22:57
C. V. Herons, Columbia C. L. 22:57
W. J. O'Brien, Broadway F. C., 22:58; A. Miller, Boys' Club, 22:59; F. Kelly Kiely, Morningside A. C., 23:01; F. Newport, St. Anselm's A. C., 23:03; J. Fahey, Xavier A. A., 23:05; C. Murphy, St. Vincent Ferrer's, 23:07; E. Boylan, Holy Cross, 23:08; J. Bonkup, College Point Y. M. C. L., 23:10; J. F. Loster, College Point Y. M. C. L., 23:12; F. Dowling, Ozanam A. A., 23:13; T. Mellky, Boys' Club, 23:15; H. Kalnung, Morningside A. C., 23:16; F. Guido, College Point Y. M. C. L., 23:18; J. Reynolds, Xavier A. A., 23:20; O. Rettig, Pennant A. C., 23:21; C. G. Koop, Dayton A. C., 23:24; W. Behrens, Xavier A. A., 23:25; B. Flynn, Morningside A. C., 23:29; W. C. Donohue, West Harlem A. C., 23:33; F. O'Brien, St. Vincent Ferrer's, 23:37; H. Kosse, St. Bartholomew A. C., 23:38; J. H. Wonfer, College Point Y. M. C. L., 23:39; P. McCue, St. Vincent Ferrer's, 23:40; J. Kaneny, Ozanam A. A., 23:48; G. Quinn, St. Vincent Ferrer's, 23:45; F. Keiser, West Harlem A. C., 23:49; J. Gingras, St. Vincent Ferrer's, 23:49; J. Lawless, Pastime A. C., 23:55; E. Kerns, Pennant A. C., 23:56; F. McNell, Xavier A. A., 23:57; J. Dans, Boys' Club, 23:59; C. Carl, Putnam A. C., 24:01; C. Laura, Ozanam A. A., 24:02; J. Logue, Paulist A. C., 24:03; J. Egan, St. Vincent Ferrer's, 24:10; C. Sherman, Putnam A. C., 24:20; O. Nelson, Swedish American A. C., 24:21; J. Re, Ozanam A. A., 24:23; J. Burnes, Boys' Club, 24:33; R. Rhodes, West Harlem A. C., 24:25; W. Monohan, St. Anselm's A. C., 24:26; G. Hallok, Putnam A. A., 24:30; T. Campbell, St. Bartholomew A. C., 24:44; C. A. Brady, College of St. Anthony, 24:45; J. A. Boschi, Xavier A. A., 24:48; C. Kelly, Xavier A. A., 24:49; O. Rauscher, unattached, 24:50; Harris, Putnam A. C., 24:51; A. Mans, unattached, 24:54; P. Greenwald, Pennant A. C., 25:01; J. Munday, St. Anselm's A. C., 25:03; D. Holcroft, St. Vincent Ferrer's, 25:15; J. F. Murdock, Ozanam A. C., 25:17; J. Speer, Ozanam A. A., 25:19.

TEAM SCORES.

Ozanam	4	8	12	25	39—88
St. Vincent Ferrer's	7	10	21	35	38—111
College Pt. Y. M. C. L.	23	24	28	37	37—127
Xavier	20	29	29	41	41—140
Morningside A. C.	5	18	27	33	75—158
Boys' Club	17	26	46	54	81—224
Pennant A. C.	9	30	44	65	79—227
West Harlem A. C.	6	14	24	47	88—229
Putnam A. C.	47	51	57	63	70—288
St. Anselm's A. A.	19	56	66	82	89—312

New York A. C. Man Wins.

The newly formed Olympian A. C. held its initial set of outdoor games yesterday at Thomas Jefferson Park on the east side, in which a number of athletes of other organizations took part. The events included running races from seventy yards to one mile, and a one-mile walk, in which K. Hearns of the New York Athletic Club was returned the winner from five-second mark over T. Davis, Irish-American A. C., the scratch man, who finished second. J. A. O'Connor, N. Y. A. C., won the mile in 4:50 1-5, and the 1,000 yards run in 2:37 4-5. The summary:

70 Yards Dash, Handicap.—Won by A. Livingston, Dominican Lyceum, (scratch;) R. Mitchell, Mount Vernon A. C., (9 feet,) second; J. Curtis, Bronx Church House, (8 feet,) third. Time, 0:08.

1,000 Yards Run, Handicap.—Won by J. O'Connor, N. Y. A. C., (scratch;) M. Garvin, Mott Haven A. C., (15 yards,) second; J. Mitchell, Dominican Lyceum, (40 yards,) third. Time, 2:37 4-5.

One Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by K. Hearns, N. Y. A. C., (5 seconds;) T. Davis, I.-A. A. C., (scratch,) second; C. Cronin, I.-A. A. C., (25 seconds,) third. Time, 7:30 2-

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1913.

PROTECTION IN DISGUISE.

There is a curious tendency in some parts of the Democratic Party—from which even President WILSON seems not to be wholly free—to regard indirect subsidies to shipping as an excusable and even commendable form of protection. Hence the proposition to take off 5 per cent. of duties on goods imported in American ships. It would be in its immediate practical effect of no great importance. The amount of freight attracted would probably be very slight. The advantage to the American ships would be small. The price of goods so imported would not be changed to the consumer. But the principle is unsound and the trifling deduction now suggested might well prove the thin edge of the wedge which the mallets of the subsidy seekers would drive in prompt and hard.

If it were proposed to collect full duties on all goods and then pay to the ship owners 5 per cent. of the amount levied on their freight the true nature of the gift would be seen and the rooted opposition of the Democratic Party to ship subsidies would soon dispose of the project. The intent and consequence of the present proposition are substantially the same. Importers are to be hired to use American vessels, and whether this is done by direct payment or by reduction of payments which would otherwise be required makes no real difference. The fact that Mr. JEFFERSON approved a measure of this sort over a century ago does not make an authoritative precedent for the Democratic Party. That eminent politician was not celebrated for consistency, and his voluminous writings are a scripture which the Evil Genius of protection can quote at times with much fluency.

The only logical and sensible way in which to try to build up an American-owned merchant marine is to allow Americans to buy ships wherever they can get them cheapest and best, and to sail them under the American flag with an American register. This plan would be hindered to some extent by the requirements which our Government has seen fit to impose on vessels under our flag, some being humane and needful and others needless and vexatious. The tendency is strong with other nations to impose some of these requirements, and as far as this tendency prevails our ships would be under no disadvantage. And some of the requirements might with benefit be repealed. But when we had done what we properly could do to place our shipping on the same footing as that of other nations, with the markets and the shipyards of the world open to the owners, we should have done all that any interest could fairly ask. All forms of inducement to build or operate ships at the expense of the general public would be inconsistent with the Democratic principle, and, in the long run, would do more harm than good.

THE CLEANLINESS BILL.

From the match factories in this State that use poisonous white phosphorus, the fumes of which cause horrible disfigurement of the workmen, the privileges of inter-State commerce have been withdrawn. The next occupational disease to be dealt with is that of lead poisoning, and this is exclusively a problem for the States.

Workmen in the lead industries of this State are permitted continually to breathe air impregnated with fumes and dust of lead; they plunge tools or metalware into liquid lead, saturating arms, clothing, and body, and then eat food in the workrooms with paint-smeared hands, since washing facilities are lacking. A department of a magneto factory wherein bars of leaded steel must be rubbed with sandpaper employed nine men, six of whom were "leaded" within one year and one died of violent convulsions. Lead-strippers, who inhale the clouds of white dust that fill the air in paint factories, are short-lived. But the largest manufacturers of lead paints have voluntarily introduced sanitary measures, and have signified their assent to the terms of the Cleanliness bill, introduced at Albany by Assemblyman BREWSTER and Senator JOHN SEELEY.

Similar bills have been introduced at the instance of the American Association for Labor Legislation in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, and Colorado. A more drastic measure is before the Legislature of Wisconsin.

MR. DANIELS AND THE NAVY.

Proof accumulates of the fitness of the new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. DANIELS, for his onerous task and his determination to carry his clearly formed ideas of the navy's needs to realization. Secretary DANIELS is no jingo, though in this hour anybody who urges the further development of our naval establishment is in danger of being called one in certain quarters, and he does not carry, vicariously, a chip on his shoulder. He practically pledged himself, in his address at the dinner of the Navy League in Washington, April 11, when other speakers made remarks which have excited more public comment, to place the navy in a state of preparedness for war if it should come, to "round it out and complete it" and make it large enough to be "the strong right arm of the Republic," able to protect itself and the country.

In doing this Secretary DANIELS will have to overcome much mistaken opposition in Congress and to contend with the hostility of the well-meaning peace advocates who are ever ready for a war of words. Mr. DANIELS does not admire the old-fashioned "Fourth of July attitude" of some Americans, but he infers that the spirit of self-reliance and confidence is much better than "the attitude in which we are "endangering ourselves now in the "eyes of the world of underestimating "and minimizing our strength and in- "correctly advertising ourselves as "weaklings." He belongs to neither the overconfident nor the underestimating class, and neither do most of his countrymen. The navy, however, needs to be upbuilt, improved in efficiency, and kept ever ready for service.

AMENDING THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Among the two thousand bills introduced already in the session which the President desires to confine to consideration of the tariff are many to amend the anti-trust law. Two are marvels of legislative wisdom. The House Judiciary Committee has Representative RAKER's bill forbidding

all arrangements, without exception, limitation, or qualification, between two or more persons, which in any way, or to any extent, limit competition or the freedom to compete in trade, or which create a dangerous probability "that the totality "of a National trade shall be de- "creased for private profit."

If that should be law, two railways could not combine to build a union station, or to provide a terminal belt line. All arrangements for increasing profits by decreasing expenses would be regarded as decreasing trade, for it is well known that the increase of expenses and the decrease of profit are the life of trade—at least the trade of politicians. The idea that traders know what is good for trade, and should be left to trade in whatever peace Grand Juries allow to traders, or petit juries to those who are sued for triple damages under the anti-trust law, is an idea beyond the comprehension of those who are professional makers of laws and of trouble.

Senator THOMAS's bill is less far-reaching, but has merits of its own. Senator THOMAS proposes to enact that

in all civil or criminal actions under the Sherman law, whether pending or yet to be begun, the United States courts shall interpret the Sherman law according to its terms, language, and provisions as the same was originally enacted, and not otherwise.

Any Judge who has done what it is the object of the bill to forbid ought to be impeached. It is especially sure that the Supreme Court has construed the anti-trust law as nearly as human wits can arrive at the meaning of the language used by Congress. It has failed in Senator THOMAS's opinion, or he would not introduce his bill taking the unreasonable position that reasonable restraints of trade ought to be made unlawful, contrary to the settled practice of merchants and fair traders for ages. Does Senator THOMAS think that a statute can overturn the settled customs of good traders, or that it would be desirable if it could be done? The Supreme Court's first thought was that Congress had attempted to do that, and that it would enforce the intention of Congress, leaving the results to Congress. Upon reconsideration the Supreme Court thought it impossible that Congress could have designed a thing so monstrous and destructive, and recoiled from the responsibility of so construing the law. But Senator THOMAS does not hesitate to declare that this Congress knows better what the law means than the Judges do, and he would recall the decision which has been reached after painful years. The anti-trust act neither allows unreasonable restraints of trade nor does it make reasonable restraints criminal. No law which intends to do such a thing could be enforced, even if it could be enacted. The anti-trust law means exactly what it says, and its meaning has never been altered by anybody, and cannot be altered. The words reasonable or unreasonable do not occur in it. It is impossible to strike out of the law words which do not occur.

The proper thing to do with the anti-trust law is to let its language alone, and to enforce it against every evil breaker of it, without fear or favor. The proposal to allow the law to stand, and to enforce it against some and not against others, as is done by the rider to the appropriation bill which it is asserted the President will sign, is worse than either of the bills above, or many like them. That rider would convert a government of laws into a government of classes, and that is worse than government by monarchs. For after all monarchs are men, and do have consciences, and are amenable to reason. But classes are ruled by self-interest, and know no restraint because they have no individual responsibility or conscience.

GOV. SULZER'S POINT OF VIEW AND MR. MARSHALL'S.

At the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of THOMAS JEFFERSON, April 12, in the Waldorf-Astoria, by the National Democratic Club, two distinguished and representative members of the Democratic Party made formal speeches. Mr. MARSHALL, Vice President of the United States, was the first of these; Mr. SULZER, Governor of the State of New York, the second. Both speeches were reported, but the Vice President's has excited the most interest, because of its imprudent, if not reckless, character. Not much is expected, generally, of a Vice President. He is presiding officer of the Senate, but nothing more. He is, however, the legal successor of the Chief Magistrate in case of the death of that official before his term of office has expired. Because Mr. MARSHALL might become President of the United States, though happily that contingency is remote and most unlikely, sensible persons have been shocked by his foolish utterances.

The fact has been overlooked that both the Vice President and the Governor spoke on the same subject, namely, the discontent which supposedly affects large numbers of people throughout the country. It is the idea of Mr. MARSHALL that this feeling may lead to calamity. It is the idea of Gov. SULZER that the people have in their own hands the power to correct any evils they complain of and that such evils can be corrected only by means of the law. It is but fair to the Governor to contrast his expression of this idea with the ill-judged remarks of Mr. MARSHALL:

THE VICE PRESIDENT.	GOV. SULZER.
Have these backward-looking and inward-looking men ever stopped to consider what might happen to them here in the great State of New York if those who have not should take it into their heads to make common cause against those who have? Nothing but a desire to arouse thoughtless rich men to a sense of their danger would induce me to suggest this. * * * They talk about vested rights, and in their talks they have both an inherent and constitutional right to pass their property down from generation to generation until some reckless descendant shall have dissipated it.	They say I am a friend of the poor and the toiler. If that be true it is also true that I am a greater friend of law and order, and of life and property. A word of caution on this occasion may be timely. I have no sympathy with lawlessness. The right of a man to labor is inalienable, and the right of a man to quit work is just as undeniable. Neither capital nor labor has the right to take the law in its own hands. If capital does wrong that is no reason why labor should do wrong, or vice versa. Two wrongs never did and never will make a right. In a Government such as ours, the reign of law must not give way to the reign of force. The law must be obeyed by all.

That this question may not be settled by me, let me ask their lawyers: Suppose a Governor and a General Assembly in the State of New York should repeal the statute of descents for real and personal property and the statute with reference to the making of wills, on their death how much vested interest would any relative have in the property which fell from their nerveless hands at the hour of dissolution? The right to inherit and the right to devise are neither inherent nor constitutional, but, upon the contrary, they are simply privileges given by the State to its citizens.

Let backward-looking men read the returns of the last election. Let them put on masks, go down into the east side and hear what the people are saying about them. Let them not close their eyes and dream that what has been, forever will be.

The best advice that any friend can give labor, organized or otherwise, in its struggle for its just rights, for better conditions, for greater progress, and for a more equitable distribution of its fruits, is obey the law. Labor's only hope is here. No man is greater than the law in this country.

No man, rich or poor, high or low, great or small, is above the law. No man, no matter what he believes is his grievance, or what he thinks are his rights, must take the law into his own hands. Contempt for the law destroys the State. The law is supreme, and every man must bow to its observance. There must be no lawlessness in the State of New York. This is a land of liberty, but it is now, always has been, and always will be, liberty under law.

Vice President MARSHALL chose to make the State of New York the scene of his purely hypothetical overturning of law. The Governor's remarks, it will be seen, effectively answer Mr. MARSHALL'S questions, actual and applied.

THE GERMAN SCANDALS.

It must be a matter of bitter humiliation to the German people to have accusations brought against their War and Navy Departments which cannot be instantly and flatly denied, and which receive even the partial confirmation afforded by the statement of the Krupp concern. The actual standard of honor in all branches of the German administration has unquestionably been high, and in that dealing with the national defense it has been very high. It has been maintained largely by the fact that official position in Germany, and especially in Prussia, has always conferred a much desired and valued social prestige. This has been relied on to offset relatively modest compensation and rigid self-denial by officials of all indulgence in outside gainful pursuits. The principle, moreover, of "noblesse oblige" has been very definitely recognized and universally respected, so that plain living and high behavior have been the general practice.

Unfortunately there have been forces at work, to some degree beyond the power of the Government to control, tending to undermine this system. The cost of living has advanced, largely in consequence of the heavily increased burden of taxation, and Government salaries have not kept pace with it. The remarkable progress of the German Nation in industry, commerce, and finance has, on the one hand, reinforced the tendency to expensive living, and, on the other, has opened tempting careers to men of ability who formerly sought the public service. And probably the most insidious influence affecting that service has been the enormous expenditure for the equipment of the army and navy and the eager and sometimes greedy competition for the profits involved in such expenditure. When great sums are spent by officials having no personal and direct interest in getting full value in return, and when wealthy and sometimes unscrupulous men are seeking to guide the course of such officials, the possibilities of the ugly thing we call "graft" are great and are bound to increase. Economical and strictly honest administration becomes progressively difficult as expenditure increases quite out of proportion to that increase. It is not probable that the German Nation, sturdy as is its character, can wholly escape the demoralization that inheres in expansion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Misdirected Energies Wasteful.

When the private citizens of a town, men or women, losing patience with the negligence or incompetence of its officials, start in and do themselves the work which it is the sworn and paid duty of those officials to perform, their intentions and the immediate results are so good that to withhold appreciation and praise would be worse than ungracious. Yet in all such cases—well illustrated recently by the "clean-up" activities of women in several neighboring towns—the student of civics realizes, or should, that there is something radically wrong, a misapplication of energy that inevitably results in waste.

However excellent the results, they are not what they should be, and though the patient's symptoms have been alleviated for the time being, his disease has not been cured. In other words, the town thus restored to decency has been taught, so far as it has been taught anything, not to elect competent officials and to make them be efficient or get out, but to expect or hope that when local conditions again get bad enough, another spasm of virtuous indignation will straighten things out. An article by Dr. F. F. WESTBROOK in The Journal of the American Medical Association contains a significant and enlightening reference to this over-common mistake. He says:

> On every hand we seek through volunteer agencies to secure satisfactory administration of laws which should become operative through official mechanisms, thus possibly postponing the final solution of our difficulties. Thereby, we add tremendous burdens to those who volunteer for public service and work them at great disadvantage, because frequently their main qualification is interest rather than detailed knowledge.

The inadequacy of interest to take the place of knowledge—which means the incompetency of the amateur to do the expert's work—could not be too strongly emphasized. The private citizen has, indeed, a public duty to perform, but, except in desperate cases, his duty or hers is not to "do things." It is to see to it that they are done by those who made themselves responsible for the doing. Official negligence is a crime and should be so treated. When it is not—when it is tolerated—the deepest guilt is that of the community as a whole, and no town deserves better officials than it has.

We Must Refuse to Shrink.

With what would doubtless be a pen shaken by emotion if he didn't use a typewriter, one BERNARD POLLAK implores us carefully to consider all the possible consequences before we print any more such letters as that in which Mrs. FISKE and Mr. ARLISS rehearsed the horrors of wild bird hunting as justification for excluding their feathers from our markets.

Mr. POLLAK admits the horrors—he asserts that the very thought of them makes his heart bleed—but he reveals that his really serious cardiac exsanguination comes when he thinks of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been invested in feathers, and of the thousands of working girls who will be thrown out of employment if not allowed to supply the eager feminine demand for this particular sort of adornment. And he confidently expects us to shrink from having any responsibility for the bankruptcies of business and the wrecking of lives that must follow the passage of the proposed law!

We strive to please, but somehow the picture thus drawn lacks plausibility. For one thing, the feather law will do no more, probably not half as much, in the way of disturbing trade and industry than or as is done every year by half a dozen or so of fashion's mysterious decrees concerning what shall or shall not be worn. This enables us to hope that the effects of the law will not be notably disastrous, either to finances or to morals.

Another excuse for not shrinking in accordance with our correspondent's wish is inability to see why a business as evil as he confesses this one is should be allowed to go on forever, simply because it has been long established and gives profit to capital and workers. That argument would have prevented the abolition of the slave trade, which undoubtedly left many a more or less—chiefly less—worthy mariner stranded in a water-front groggery, imposed heavy losses on much more capital than is invested in wild bird feathers, and seriously reduced the incomes of numerous highly self-respecting families in this country and others.

Commerce ultimately recovered from that dreadful blow, and we venture the prediction that if the dear ladies are compelled to find, or to have found for them, something else than hummingbirds and egrets and birds of paradise to put on their hats they will do so in time. They will, that is, if the milliners and their girls do not yield to a premature and unnecessary despair, and on that point our apprehensions are not of the keenest.

A Relic of Landais, Not of Jones.

It is difficult, or, rather, it is impossible, to guess why a Daughter of the American Revolution should have been elated by the acquisition of a cane made from a timber of the old ship Alliance. The Daughters are under a particular obligation to be up in Revolutionary history, and a Daughter belonging to Paul Jones Post, as does the cane acquirer, can fairly be charged with knowledge that her relic recalls, not the most picturesque of our naval heroes, but the cowardly and treacherous LANDAIS.

If that never-to-be-forgotten villain had been hanged, as he deserved to be, one could look at a bit of the honest rope with which the good job was done with patriotic satisfaction. The place, however, for a piece of the ship he made abhorrent is in England, not here. Our dear cousins like to think that PEARSON surrendered the Serapis, not because PAUL JONES had begun to fight, but because LANDAIS fired three broadsides into the Bon Homme Richard.

It is a pretty illusion, most soothing to delicate British sensibilities, which simply cannot stand the thought of having struck twice to a "pirate." The Alliance cane would help them to keep it up. If only LANDAIS had taken the Drake, too, how happy they would be!

A COFFEE RECIPE.

Ill Effects Declared Due to Poor Preparation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The exact influence of coffee upon human efficiency has not been finally ascertained, though strong evidence of its virtues is being produced by late scientific research and experiment as mentioned in THE TIMES's correspondence. Long human experience in coffee drinking has a story to tell, which under scientific analysis may show coffee to be a human blessing greater than ever yet understood. But one fact remains indisputable and scientific "fellows" and every fellow will unite upon it. The American housewife does not give coffee a square deal! Coffee brewing in the United States is a disgrace to the country, a reflection upon its intelligence, and an example of waste and non-conservation.

When the American wife puts her bright mind upon this subject and investigates, thinks, and knows for herself instead of following ancestral habit, coffee, and the men and women who drink coffee, will give a new account of themselves. BREAKFAST TABLE.

New York, April 18, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Boiling is not necessary to bring out all of the body that should come. It extracts a bitterness which not only destroys the delicate flavor, but actually proves injurious to those of nervous temperament. The best results are obtained by percolation or leaching, by which process the water does not stand on the grounds. The "drip" pot is as simple both to use and to clean as is the old-fashioned pot. If the perforations in the "drip" pot are coarse enough to allow the too rapid passing of the water it can be retarded by using a small disk of filter paper under the finely ground coffee, which gives a liquor that is clear as amber.

No, the "drip" process is not wasteful; it brings out all of the body that should come. It will produce forty full-bodied, rich-flavored cups to the pound, and fine coffee at 1 cent per cup cannot be called extravagance. Coffee freshly roasted and finely ground (never pulverized—the best of the aroma escapes during pulverization) and brewed by the "drip" process produces a beverage which is indeed "the nectar of the gods."

ROY C. WILHELM.

New York, April 18, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have it in my head, whether rightfully put there or whether it is only a dream, that some years ago, in discussions about the food carried by arctic explorers on trips from their base of supplies, it was stated that one of the most valuable was condensed coffee, because, weight and bulk considered, more real life-supporting food could be carried in condensed coffee than in any other food.

MICHAEL PACKENTHAL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1913.

BEVELED PAVING BLOCKS

Would Permit Drainage and Provide Surer Foothold.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Roughened Asphalt," by "W. W. Handy," represents something of what has been running in my head for some time—something of the idea, I mean, not asphalt.

But it has occurred to me that asphalt pavement so scored or roughened would lose its virtue in hot weather; it would run together, and there we'd be, no better off than before. Adhering, however, to Mr. Handy's suggestion, I would ask why these cubes of composite material that are now being experimented with would not fully respond to the need, if their upper edges were beveled? Thus would V-like channels be formed between all the blocks, which would serve effectively for drainage as well as for a foothold for the now distracted horses.

Is there, though, enough of real common sense in our luxurious automobile-equipped municipal administration to prompt the heeding of such suggestion? I doubt it.

New York, April 16, 1913. J. W. E.

Dumbwaiter Fireproofing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your issue of April 11, 1913, relating to dumbwaiter shafts, suggests an amendment to the tenement house law requiring the fireproofing of dumbwaiter shafts in old houses. I beg to say that the authority to require this alteration rests with the Bureaus of Buildings in the various boroughs, and therefore there is no necessity for additional legislation on the subject.

JOHN J. MURPHY,
Commissioner Tenement House Department.
New York, April 17, 1913.

Human Vocalization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does the voice or the music form the chief charm of a great singer? Would his or her voice charm as potently if expressed in the strains of a ragtime melody instead of an aria?

Personally I have always considered the music as the principal attraction, but recently I heard a lecturer whose magnificent voice has caused me to waver in my allegiance to instrumental effect and to ponder on the possibility of the human voice being more potent in oratory than in song. DUNCAN.

New York, April 18, 1913.

THE "TAKING" OF PANAMA.

New Administration Expected to Do Justice to Colombia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with keen interest the various articles that have recently appeared concerning the negotiations for effecting a settlement of the question pending with the Republic of Colombia for the "taking" of Panama. No one could have been better animated with the importance of a proper settlement of Colombia's claim than was our Minister, James T. Dubois. But Minister Dubois was fatally hampered by the exigencies of an Administration that attempted to sustain the validity of the acts of Theodore Roosevelt, which, in the case at point, necessarily involved insincerity and hypocrisy. Minister Dubois was authorized by his superiors to offer a sum of money to Colombia, which under proper circumstances possibly might have been effective as an indemnity, but Mr. Dubois was compelled to make his proffers as a subterfuge, and was manifestly trying to beg the question but pay the price.

Those of us who are familiar with Colombia fully realize the entire absurdity of an offer of anything approaching $10,000,000 for the Island of San Andres as a supposed coaling station, or for the option for an interoceanic canal via the Atrato-Napipi route, involving a six-mile ship tunnel. Colombia's refusal of our Minister's proffer was not in any measure due to an exaggerated idea of the importance of either the so-called coaling station or canal route, but was manifestly owing to the fact that this offer of cordiality on the part of the United States condoned the theft of the Isthmus without offering the slightest moral satisfaction for the insults heaped on Colombia by the American Executive.

Colombia has done nothing in regard to the Panama question which was not her legal and moral right. I make this statement after a careful perusal of the American official record, on which Colombia is more than willing that her case should be judged. I know without the intervention of any hearsay evidence that Mr. Taft was most anxious to have our difficulties with Colombia equitably and finally settled, but Mr. Taft, in his desire to do justice, was hampered by the bonds of friendship and fidelity to his party. Judging from their public utterances, it is probable that neither Mr. Wilson nor Secretary Bryan is less anxious to do justice to Colombia than was Mr. Taft, but their efforts will be hampered by neither party nor imaginary personal ties, and their sole purpose can be to do justice in the fair, frank, and equitable manner that prevails among honorable men and nations, to requite the wrong done in a way that, while compensating the damage, shall soothe the outraged pride of a sister nation. HENRY G. GRANGER.

New York, April 19, 1913.

MEDICAL NEWS.

How the Daily Newspaper Is Helping Doctors—A Bill That Would Hinder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great interest manifested and publicity given medical subjects of moment from time to time by the press of this city is one of the progressive steps forward toward health education. This fact is well illustrated by the many notable improvements made in sanitation and hygiene throughout the country by each community, no matter how small, which unquestionably to a great degree is due to the educational and critical presentation of facts by the public press.

The great care and accuracy exercised by THE NEW YORK TIMES in bringing before the public many of the new discoveries and methods of prevention in disease is worthy of praise by all physicians.

Perhaps one of the greatest achievements of a daily newspaper in medical publicity has been accomplished by the last article on cancer, which appeared in to-day's magazine section, wherein is shown a theory successfully concluded as to how carcinoma is produced by some toxic substance. If this is a positive fact untold benefit will accrue to all sufferers from this disease, because a method to combat this condition will without doubt be found.

If it were not for the newspapers the rapid progress by all large cities in the United States toward maintaining the most efficient quarantine stations in the world would gradually deteriorate. This does not occur because of the constant watchfulness on the part of our great newspapers to keep and maintain the highest standard of medical capacity in the men appointed or placed in charge of each station. In fact, the same constant watchfulness is maintained throughout the country by the public press pointing out and showing where epidemics of disease exist and how they should be combated. This is well illustrated when a typhoid epidemic arises from contaminated milk or water. The press immediately warns the public what to do, and if any special carelessness has been shown by the guardians or Inspectors of the water or milk supply it is urged that they be summarily dealt with and competent men placed in charge. Furthermore, all the progress made toward the prevention of tuberculosis by the public has been done through the constant presentation of facts by the newspapers as to what should be done to prevent the infection of others and the reinfection of the victims themselves, and how best to live when stricken with this disease.

Herein lies some of the finest work performed toward a greater health efficiency by the knowledge obtainable through general publicity. Unfortunately, many errors have been made and are to-day constantly appearing, especially in respect to great cures being accomplished, when this is unwarranted. If, however, all the powerful newspapers in our large cities would follow the conservative and accurate dissemination of medical news and scientific progress as portrayed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, I believe more co-operation and help would be given by the majority of physicians and surgeons who now oppose medical publicity.

The opposition to general publicity in this State had a bill introduced in the Legislature on Feb. 13 last which has passed the lower house and will shortly be up for a third reading in the Senate. This bill, if passed, will make it possible to revoke the license to practice medicine of any man who writes letters or sends communications of public interest along medical lines to the papers. Some parts of the bill are of benefit, and undoubtedly the general idea is to aid the practitioner toward a better standard of efficiency, but such is not the case in fact, and The Medical Record of last week presented a very severe criticism of this bill, suggesting that by no means should it be permitted in its present form to become a law. To my mind a great and lasting harm would be done the general public if medical publicity through our daily newspapers should be stopped.

J. WALLACE BEVERIDGE, M. D.

New York, April 20, 1913.

Band Music in Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When music is furnished in a European park it is not with an orchestra, but always with a large military band. If there exists a band, as described in a letter to THE TIMES, made up of members of the various symphony orchestras, let us have it next Summer. JOSEPH P. BREITMANN.

New York, April 18, 1913.

Not Yet Despairing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I attended a prayer meeting last evening at a rather famous Fifth Avenue church, and heard the assistant pastor, who was called upon to lead in prayer, use this interesting expression: "O Lord, we are mostly well-to-do, but yet Thou canst help us."

It seemed to me to be quite an admission for a Fifth Avenue minister. H. T. W.

New York, April 17, 1913.

VASSAR'S SOCIAL HEADS

President Taylor Tells of Successors to Lady Principal.

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., President's Office, April 19, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to your request, I am glad to give you a statement of the plan for the social administration of Vassar College for the year to come. At the head of that administration since the foundation of the college there has been a Lady Principal who has had her various assistants in the several residence buildings on the campus. She has had in charge the general direction of the social life, the entertainment of the guests of the college, the granting of permissions, excuses, &c., and the execution of any legislation of the board or faculty bearing upon the social privileges and conduct of the students. This officer has been, indeed, what the old name, preserved till now, has denoted, the *lady* Principal. She has been the counselor of students, the one to whom they have been invited to go in their various difficulties, and it has been incumbent upon her to enforce both by example and precept the rules of good society in all the intercourse of the college. In the original statutes of the college her duties were enumerated in two pages and a half of print.

With the rapid growth of the college it has been quite impossible for any single officer to maintain all of the relationships and perform all the duties contemplated originally in this office. The very able and skillful Lady Principal of the college, Mrs. Kendrick, who has held the office for twenty-two years, indicated her purpose to resign at this time two years since, and the Board of Trustees through special committees has carefully considered since then the best method of adjusting this office to the conditions of a large college, with seven large halls of residence. The plan that it has decided upon involves the appointment of a Head Warden and of associate wardens, who shall be the heads of the various houses of residence, the Head Warden having control of the old main building, which is much larger than the others. These wardens will form a committee, which shall hold stated meetings and adopt the general rules under which the various houses shall be conducted. Each warden will have full responsibility for her own house, but her action will be within the scope of the regulations established by the committee. There will be frequent meetings of the wardens for consultation regarding the students and their interests. The Head Warden will represent this committee in the faculty and will vote for the committee, though the associate wardens will all be members of the faculty without the right of vote.

The Trustees have in mind women fitted to be social heads of houses and counselors of students, interested in their moral and spiritual welfare no less than in their intellectual, with tact and skill dealing with the problems which are continually arising in student life, and fitted to deal with them in a broad and liberal way. We look for an influence here toward steady, intellectual work, as well as social culture.

We emphasize particularly in this plan the independence of the associate wardens so far as possible within the limits of their common and similar responsibilities. We do not plan to have them hampered by restrictions and formalities, and appreciate that the difficult, subtle, and invaluable service which they may give to the students must be due largely to the force of example. We seek, indeed, to cultivate the spirit of the English schools where the "House" is constantly presented to the students as a "personality," and where their loyalty is drawn out to it rather than to the "Master."

The further question as to a share of the wardens in the work of teaching is one that we shall leave to experience to settle. There is much to be said on both sides of the question. There is no doubt whatever that the women who fill these positions should have intellectual ambition as well as that earnest spirit which is essential to all good service.

This scheme will go into operation in the Fall of 1913, and we hope will prove a contribution toward the solution of a problem that has been one of real difficulty in the social life of our institutions. JAMES M. TAYLOR.

Will Wool Suits Be Cheaper?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the new Tariff bill becomes a law, and if wool is on the free list, and if the "ultimate consumer" reaps the entire benefit of the difference between the present rate and "free wool," how much less will we have to pay for an ordinary $25 suit of clothes than at the present time?

JAMES F. WINANS.

East Orange, N. J., April 17, 1913.

"Finger Nail Chewers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note so many persons here in New York who are confirmed "finger nail chewers." Who originated this disgusting habit, (particularly in public,) and why do we not see it done elsewhere? JOHN THOMAS.

New York, April 18, 1913.

THE PRODIGAL.

Way back home the Summer's coming,
Grass is sprouting on the lawn,
Wasps against the panes are thrumming,
Swallows welcome in the dawn.

In this great big selfish city
People never notice me;
No one offers love or pity—
I'm a paper boat at sea.

I may freeze in Winter's raw gust,
Kick the snow with Summer shoes;
Light my grate in June or August;
Eat and drink just when I choose;

Open windows when it's raining;
Read beneath a light that glares;
Spend my money entertaining;
Live or die—for no one cares.

Way back home there's no such blindness
To the way one lives and moves;
Way back home they burst with kindness;
Life goes sliding by in grooves.

April fourth they patched the screening,
Painted up the garden seats;
Spring! and April tenth Spring cleaning!
Every stick is swathed in sheets.

Season hot? They melt and smother
In their flannels day by day;
"Summer underclothes," says mother,
"Can't be worn till first of May."

Hall's in darkness at eleven,
No one dares to move about;
Meals at seven, twelve, and seven—
Come in late—you do without.

Mother rules with firm conviction—
Deals out good advice to each—
Thinks their thoughts—corrects their diction—
Knocks their friends—and curbs their speech.

"Home!" the word brings bitter anguish;
Tears and sighs I interweave
For the years I had to languish
Till I got the nerve to leave.

JANE BURR.

WOULD CUT POLITICS OUT OF PLAYGROUNDS

League Seeks to Do It by Raising the Standard of Those Chosen as Attendants.

CHARACTER TO BE THE TEST

City Federation of Women's Clubs to Act on Resolution to That End from Playground League.

Miss Mabel E. Macomber, President of the City Playground League, has presented a resolution to the Co-operation Committee of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, calling for a higher standard examination for playground attendants. It will be acted on at the congress of the Federation to be held here next month.

At present the applicant for playground attendant is required to pass the same sort of examination as a bathhouse attendant. Those interested in public playgrounds believe the training of children and the building up of character to be of more importance than the cleaning or watching of a bathhouse, and that the playground attendant should have adaptability and be of a higher grade of intelligence than the bathouse attendant. The Playground League seeks to grade the attendants and to lift the position out of the influence of politics.

The resolution has been indorsed already by the Child Welfare Association and by representatives of thirty-three societies, including the Bureau of Municipal Research, the Woman's Municipal League, the Parks and Playground Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Civitas Club, the School of Philanthropy, the Playground and Recreation Association of America, and the Department of Health.

At a meeting of the Playground League held some months ago B. S. Lewis, representing John Purroy Mitchel, said that the Board of Estimate was ready to grant sufficient moneys for playgrounds as soon as the board was assured that there was a general agreement as to the best methods of administration. As a result a programme was drawn up which was indorsed by Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Clews, and others of prominence. One article in this programme was the raising of the standard of efficiency of attendants. Those interested were told that the standards of civil service examinations could not be raised except with the support of public opinion.

It is to get the support of public opinion that the league has presented the resolution. As a step in this elevation, it is proposed to drop the title of attendant and substitute that of director as being more appropriate and dignified. Later it is proposed to request and arrange for hearings before the various city officials having charge of playgrounds and the Civil Service Commissioner.

It is recommended by the league in the resolution presented by Miss Macomber that the preliminary requirements for those seeking the position of attendant be, first, a certificate of character; second, a high school diploma or its equivalent; third, normal training, preferably kindergarten, for women; fourth, experience. The examination shall also consist of a practical test on the playground, the rating to be as follows: Experience, 25 per cent.; technical, 50 per cent., and practical, 25 per cent. The technical paper, it is suggested, should include questions in psychology, pedagogy, history of education, the writings of Froebel, Montessori, and other educators; discipline, supervision of children, hygiene, first aid, games, songs, stories, drills, dances, and so on, and the practical test to be story-telling to a group of children, the direction of a game or drill or other tests prescribed by the examiners.

"As the situation is now," said Miss Macomber, "a factory girl, a store clerk, or a cloak model may, with a little coaching, pass the civil service examination and be appointed to take charge of a playground and build up from 200 to 2,000 children. Opening more playgrounds means appointing permanently more untrained attendants. Certainly it must require more intelligence and experience for playground work than for a bath-house attendant. It is important to have proper playground supervision, for on the playground we are building character, creating either criminals or good citizens. If a patient should die through unskilled nursing it would be a less serious mistake than if a soul should die through careless supervision of play.

"We want the position of attendant entirely separated from political control. This is not the case at the present time. Politics, I fear, has exercised an influence in the case of some, at least, of those who are serving in the playgrounds. We don't believe the character of the work should make the position simply a 'job' to be given for political reward.

"William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation, is a political appointee. Let me say, however, that Mr. Lee is doing well for a politician. Women attendants are rated at $2 and $3 a day and men at $3 and $4. At present there are only sixty attendants on the fourteen playgrounds.

"There is urgent need of grading. At present no especial length of service or experience is needed for appointment as attendant in charge of a playground. For example, a woman or man can be appointed attendant to-day and to-morrow be placed in charge. This appointment, however, does not carry with it any increase in pay. An attendant at $3 a day has been selected to assist Mr. Lee. She is called Assistant Superintendent, but she remains simply an attendant, and at the same pay she received before she got the title.

"We want to arouse the public on this subject, for on the training of the children of to-day depends the class of citizens we will have to-morrow. The playground system has been in effect long enough to prove the importance of proper attendants. I could tell of children who have gone wrong—gone now from our playgrounds and away from our influence—who could, I believe, have been saved had there been proper supervision over their play time."

FARM FOR INEBRIATES.

Location in Warwick Valley May Injure Property Owners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York City authorities recently purchased for about $40,000 a twenty-thousand-dollar farm up in Orange County, and they now propose to erect buildings at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars for the incarceration of inebriates who may be committed to the institution for habitual intoxication.

The site selected is in the Warwick Valley, about fifteen miles from Tuxedo, and four or five miles from

DR. MANNING WOULD DROP 'PROTESTANT'

Legal Title of Episcopal Church a Hindrance, He Says, to Its Growth.

CHANGE MUST COME SOON

Regrets the Tone and Spirit of Much of Opposition — Prefers Use of Word "Churchmen."

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning preached yesterday morning at Trinity Church on the question of the change of the name of his Church.

"I have read in the church papers protests against what is called the persistent agitation of this subject," he said. "The agitation in this region seems to have been chiefly on the part of those who are opposing the change. But the earnest conviction is by no means all on that side of the question. For myself, I wish to state that I do not believe in changing the Church's name. The Church ought to retain the name which has been hers through all the centuries. And just because I do not believe in changing the Church's name I do believe that we ought to correct our present legal title and make it agree with the true name of the Church which stands in the creed.

"This cumbersome and ugly legal title ought to be changed because it is a modern innovation, because it misrepresents the Church and misleads people as to her true character, because it puts the Church in the light of a modern denomination instead of in its true light as a part of the ancient, historic Catholic Church, and because this narrow and limited title is out of harmony with the true name of the Church as given in the creed is a hindrance to our work among the multitudes of many races who are now coming to our country, and is also a most serious barrier, as is well known, to progress in some of our mission fields. Why should any one to-day want to fight for the word Protestant? It reflects the controversial spirit of a bygone age. We have progressed beyond it. It is natural for ultra-conservative people to want to hold on to that which is because it is.

"But changes must come when they mean progress and improvement. It is not our mission in the world to protest against others. It is our mission to proclaim the truth of God as we have received it. If for no other reason this limiting and controversial title ought to be dropped as one step toward a true and world-wide unity.

"Practically the title is being dropped because it is useless. Who would ever think to-day of calling himself a 'Protestant Episcopalian'? Very many among us would have no wish to call ourselves 'Episcopalians.' We much prefer to be known and are much more generally known simply as Churchmen —members, that is to say, of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church of the Creed.

"This change is taking place. It will certainly be made. Progress may be resisted for a time, but not permanently. It may not be made in the coming convention. Most of those who desire to see it come have no wish to see it carried by a small majority. I certainly have no such wish. But I want to see the Church prepared and educated for it, and I know that it is coming because the truth will have its way.

"I am bound to say that the tone and spirit of some of the utterances in opposition to the change is much to be regretted. It ought not to be so. In this day, when we boast so much of our 'breadth' it ought to be possible for us to discuss this question with good temper, with Christian courtesy, and with consideration for the views of those who differ from us. I am not sorry that those among us who favor the correction of our legal title have been slow in publicly expressing ourselves. I hope that still we shall not be in too much haste, and I believe that when we do feel that we must speak, and speak fully, we shall do so no less clearly, no less fearlessly and no less effectively because in this matter we have tried to be 'swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath,' and to remember that 'the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God.'"

WOULD RESIST CHANGE.

J. B. Leavitt Predicts a Division if It Is Attempted.

John Brooks Leavitt, Senior Warden of St. Mark's in the Bouwerie, in an address at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh Street and Waverley Place last night, said that the Protestant Episcopal Church would suffer greatly if the proposal to change the name were adopted. He said he believed a change would cause a split in the Church, would entail litigation, and would alienate the good will of other Protestant bodies to which the Church was bound by ties of blood and fellowship. He said he had sounded St. Mark's Church, and that the sentiment was so strongly against the change that no matter what other churches might decide to do, St. Mark's, at least, would retain the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

After the service a meeting was held in the parish house by the Rev. J. A. Wade, the rector, and a league was organized for the purpose of working for and retaining the old name. Many persons in the congregation enrolled as members of this league, which is the first of its kind to be started. Mr. Leavitt said the league would not be simply local in character, but that it would be extended throughout the country.

Mr. Leavitt gave twelve reasons why the Church should retain its name. He said that the advocates of the change had not gone about it in the right way, for they had assumed that the General Convention had the right to make the change when the matter was really outside of that body's jurisdiction.

"A change of name," he said, "even if concurred in by a majority of the diocese and of the parishes in every diocese would be ineffectual. If in any parish a few were to act together they would constitute the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and we should then have two ecclesiastical organizations, one the American Catholic Church in the United States and the other the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and their rival claims to be the body which was founded in 1789-0 could not be determined on the basis of numerical strength."

He added that the change of name was intended as a move for the formation of an ecclesiastical trust of a kind that was neither practical nor desirable. It came, he said, from the uncomfortable situation in which Catholics in the Church found themselves as members of a Protestant Church. The proper course for such persons, he said, was to submit to the views of the majority or to withdraw from the Church.

INSISTS ON EPISCOPAL NAME.

Rector of Calvary Says Church Has More Important Work to Do.

The Rev. Theodore Sedgewick, rector of Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, preached yesterday morning in opposition to a change in the name of the Episcopal Church. He said the General Convention, meeting here next October, has things far more important for its deliberations than a matter of name. "The Church and its people will not be changed even if the name is," he observed.

Four things were mentioned by him as more worth attention of a body costing $10,000 a day. These were social justice, Christian unity, fair representation in the House of Deputies, and world missions. "The Episcopal Church must enter in earnest upon this question of social justice," he said. He said the name Protestant was exactly what the Episcopal Church stood for. The only trouble with the Church was that it did not stand sufficiently firm for it.

FIRE CHIEFS TO MEET HERE.

Show of Modern Equipment Will Be Held at the Same Time.

The International Association of Fire Engineers, which is composed of the Fire Chiefs of every large city in the United States and Canada, is arranging to hold its forty-first annual convention in New York in the first week in September. In addition to the presentation of scientific papers and addresses on subjects pertaining to modern fire-fighting and prevention, there will be an exhibit of everything connected with an up-to-date Fire Department open to the public in the Grand Central Palace throughout the week of the convention.

A parade of the local and visiting firemen will take place on Riverside Drive, and the Mayor and city officials will review the fleet of fire boats on the North River. At the same time, the Firemen's Memorial Monument, to be dedicated to the firemen who lost their lives here in the discharge of duty, will be unveiled. Invitations have been sent to European Chiefs, and it is expected that Paris, London, Berlin, and Frankfort will send representatives.

Some of those associated with the committee, of which Fire Commissioner Johnson is head, are Robert Adamson, August Belmont, Alwyn Ball, Jr., Cornelius N. Bliss, Samuel J. Bloomingdale, G.L. Boissevain, George C. Boldt, George W. Booth, Simon Brentano, W. C. Brown, William M. Calder, Gen. Howard Carroll, George B. Cortelyou, John D. Crimmins, Edward F. Croker, George Cromwell, Frank L. Dowling, Jacob Dreyfuss, George Ehret, Jr., A. L. Erlanger, Louis S. Gimbel, Dr. George F. Kunz, George McAneny, Herman A. Metz, Ralph Peters, Philip Rhinelander, Herman Ridder, Gen. Charles F. Roe, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., R. J. Schaefer, Jerome Siegel, James Speyer, Col. H. S. Sternberger, Louis W. Stotesbury, Jesse L. Straus, Henry W. Taft, George R. Sheldon, and Lee Shubert. Subscriptions to the entertainment fund may be sent to Lewis L. Clarke, Treasurer of the Finance Committee, 128 Broadway.

BOY SCOUTS LENT AID.

Money, Clothing, and Rescue Work for Flood Sufferers.

Tribute is paid to the Boy Scouts of America in the bulletin issued from their National Headquarters to-day for excellent work done by the boys of various cities in the relief of the flood sufferers in Ohio and Indiana recently. In hundreds of cities and towns, the bulletin says, boys went scouting for food and clothing which they delivered at the main headquarters of the relief workers for shipment to the flood sufferers.

In Allegheny County, Penn., the boy boy scouts voted to turn over for the relief of flood sufferers $200 which they had earned and saved to pay the expenses of their Summer camp. The same scouts collected 300 pieces of clothing and sent them to the flood district. In Toledo boy scouts solicited food and clothing for the flood sufferers. Poughkeepsie, Chicago, Frankfort, Ind., Rock Island, Ill., Logansport, Ind., and Brockport, N. Y., boy scouts were especially efficient in gathering and forwarding contributions for flood relief work. In Washington the boy scouts collected more than $1,000 under the direction of A. C. Moses, President of their local council.

Reports have reached the National Headquarters of heroic work done by one boy scout in the flooded district, John Stone of Riverdale, Ohio. He turned a corner in a flooded street just as Mrs. Charles M. Adams of that place was sinking. Her husband had tried to save her and the babies at the same time, but Mrs. Adams had been torn away from him in the swift current. Just then Stone appeared and rescued her on his raft.

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"Arizona" Opening in a Week.

The date for the revival of Augustus Thomas's "Arizona" at the Lyric has been set for one week from to-night. The production will be made by the Shuberts, William A. Brady, and Arch Selwyn. The rehearsals have been under the direction of the author. Prominent in the cast are Dustin Farnum, Elsie Ferguson, Chrystal Herne, William Farnum, Vincent Serrano, Oliver Dowd Byron, Rapley, Holmes, and Walter Hale.

Victoria Roof Opens June 2.

William Hammerstein announced yesterday the opening date for the roof garden season atop of the Victoria as Monday, June 2. He also promised the novelty of an entirely different programme for the evening performance on the roof from that presented downstairs in the theatre in the afternoon. Hitherto the afternoon performance has been repeated in the evening on the roof. It is explained that this will allow of booking acts which heretofore could not be given during the Summer season, owing to the impossibility of transferring them daily from the theatre to the roof.

Luna Park's New Attraction.

Frederic Thompson is planning, according to an announcement, a new spectacle for Luna Park, when the amusement place opens for the sea on on May 14. It is to be given on a huge stage which occupies the rear of the park where the Durbar spectacle was given in 1904. Workmen are now engaged in completing the setting for the new attraction. It is a Turkish city, with mountains all around it and a lake in the foreground, and the action may have something to do with the Balkan war. The stage on which it is to be presented is 375 feet wide and reaches back to Coney Island Creek. Many changes in the remainder of the attractions in the park are being carried out.

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Cardinal Farley Celebrates His Seventy-first Birthday by Blessing Uptown Edifice.

CROWN FROM KING ALFONSO

Splendid Gifts for Our Lady of Hope from Non-Catholics, Including J. Pierpont Morgan.

Cardinal Farley consecrated the new Spanish Church of Our Lady of Hope in 156th Street, between Riverside Drive and Broadway, yesterday. Prominent Spaniards were present at the ceremony, and King Alfonso was represented by Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, the Spanish Minister at Washington. It was the Cardinal's seventy-first birthday, and he said that the best way to celebrate it was to consecrate the new church, which is now freed of all debt. After the ceremony the Cardinal motored to St. Patrick's Cathedral rectory, where he spent the day in quiet, offering up prayers for the Pope's recovery.

Wearing vestments made by the dead sister of the King of Spain, the Infanta Marie Teresa, Mgr. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, celebrated solemn high mass as part of the consecration service. He was assisted by Father Omer Rockaim, as Deacon, and by Father Marie Clement as sub-deacon. At the foot of the altar Mgr. Lavelle stood directly under a jeweled gold crown formerly worn by the King of Spain.

The crown was suspended from the ceiling by a chain, and three chains hanging from the crown held a large sanctuary lamp, also the gift of the King. A flickering light in the lamp made the jewels in the crown above sparkle softly. At no time will the light be allowed to go out.

Cardinal on New Throne.

On the left side of the altar Cardinal Farley sat on a throne especially erected for the occasion. On the right and left of the Cardinal sat Mgr. P. J. Hayes, Chancellor of the archdiocese, and Mgr. James V. Lewis, Secretary to the Cardinal.

Two hundred persons watched the opening of the service in the street. It began with a procession headed by cross and candle bearers, and brought up by Cardinal Farley and page boys holding his long red train. Those who watched the procession from outside were unable to gain admission to the church, every available foot of space in the church being filled. They contented themselves by standing in the vestibule and listening to the music, which was furnished by the male quartet of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Father Adrian Buisson, rector of the church, introduced the preacher, the Rev. Mattias Cuevas of Madrid. In his sermon Father Cuevas said that the occasion was typical of the traditional religious sentiments of the Spanish people, who had given so many men to the Church and so many saints to heaven. He also said that as was Solomon in Jerusalem so was Archer M. Huntington in New York. Mr. Huntington donated the plot of ground, valued two years ago at $75,000, and he also gave a conditional $25,000 to the building fund.

A Unique Church.

Cardinal Farley, before imparting his blessing, made a brief address in which he said:

"This is the first church ever consecrated to God for the service of the Spanish-speaking people of this city. We have had services for them in other churches, but never could they call a church their own; they were never able until now to offer prayers to God in a consecrated church. I thank God for this new church, and may God's blessing remain forever with those who made it possible.

"This church is something unique. It has nothing in common with other churches in the diocese. It is the result of generous contributions from persons outside the fold of the Catholic Church. There is a reason why contributions for this church came in so considerably. Although not all Catholic, the American Nation is a religious Nation, and is willing to take off its hat to anything sincere. That is one of the reasons why there is so singular a condition of things here to-day.

"But for the Spanish people we would have but little Christianity on this continent. They fought the Moors for 800 years for the sake of religion, a feat that has not been equalled in all history. When the Moor breathed his last sigh in Spain, the Spanish people were free. They were enabled to people this continent, and the result is that there are 75,000,000 Catholics professing the faith in America to-day. I believe this thought was in the minds of those who contributed to make this edifice a monument to the Spanish people."

Rich in Art Objects.

The new church is said to contain more fine art objects than any other Catholic church in the United States. The late J. Pierpont Morgan and Amos F. Eno contributed the side altar of the Blessed Virgin. It is made of Sienna marble. The organ is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

Thomas F. Ryan, a parishioner of the church, contributed the Stations of the Cross, and St. Joseph's side altar was given by Mrs. Frederic C. Penfield, and the main altar, communion rail, and bronze gates by Mrs. Penfield and her husband. Three skylight windows were given by Mrs. John W. Mackay and Clarence H. Mackay. Other contributions are from the late Eugene Kelly, Princess Josefina de Drago, Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., and Dowager Queen Maria of Spain.

French Farce to be Given Here.

The Shuberts will make a new Spring production this week out of town in the shape of a farce from the French called "The Gentleman from No. 19." It is scheduled for New York appearance shortly. Mark E. Swan has made the American adaptation from the original of Henri Keroul and Albert Barre. Among those in the cast are Walter Jones, Millicent Evans, Nannette Comstock, Florine Arnold, George Probert, Ritchie Ling, Henry Bergman, Jay Wilson, and Wallace Owen.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Cecil Spooner opens her new theatre on Southern Boulevard and 163d Street, the Bronx, this afternoon with a performance of "The Wall Street Girl" by the stock company at whose head she appears.

The Irish Players give their last performance before leaving America this afternoon at Wallack's Theatre.

The Travelers' Association of the Local Paint and Allied Trades gives its annual theatre party at the Colonial to-morrow evening, followed by a supper.

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VON NEUENDORFF BENEFIT.

Casino Theatre Crowded at Testimonial to Singer.

A testimonial performance was given last night at the Casino Theatre for the benefit of Georgine von Neuendorff, a former member of the Metropolitan Opera Company and of the Irving Place Theatre German company. The list of actors, singers, and other musicians drew out an audience that packed the house, and a substantial sum was realized.

Those who appeared were Nahan Franko and his orchestra, Anna von Strantz-Fuehring in recitations, Mme. Josephine Hartmann-Vollmer in piano solos, Mme. Christine Langenham in a soprano solo, Henriette Bach in a violin solo, Mme. Matnilde Cottrelly in a recitation, Carl Jörn in a tenor solo, Victor Herbert conducting the orchestra in a selection from his latest comic operetta, "Sweethearts"; Mrs. Ruth Helen Davis in a recitation, Johanna Gadski in three songs, Leo Schultz in a violoncello solo, Putnam Griswold in three songs, and Adolph Zink in recitations.

The final number was a one-act farce called "Die Schulreiterin" ("The Circus Rider") which was acted by Anna Braga Franko, Herr Robert, Herr Kub of the Irving Place Theatre and Rudolf Christians, Director of the Irving Place Theatre. Gustav Amberg, a veteran manager of the Irving Place Theatre, was in charge of the benefit, and the Shuberts donated the use of the theatre.

"WILD WEST" IN TOWN.

"Buffalo Bill's" Show Arrives and Prepares to Settle Down.

It was a busy day at Madison Square Garden yesterday, for the big auditorium was being prepared for the reception of Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" and Pawnee Bill's "Far East" show, which opens there to-morrow. The scenery for the spectacles will be put in place to-day, and full rehearsals of all the acts and effects will be held, so that the show will be in readiness.

Twenty-four Indians, a part of the tribes with the Indian village who were cut off by the recent floods from joining the show until it was too late for the opening in Philadelphia, arrived to join their comrades yesterday for the New York opening. The old stage coach, which has gone through two Indian assaults a day for many years, was put together and driven around to get the groans out of the axles. The commissary department, under the charge of the veteran Fred Biddle, was established in the room used by the freaks in the recent engagement of the circus, and the first meal of the day for the many who will partake of while the organization is in the city.

GIVE DINNER FOR DIPLOMATS.

Secretary and Mrs. Bryan Entertain for the First Time Officially.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan had their first official dinner party this evening, when they entertained a party from the diplomatic circle.

The Austro-Hungarian Embassy was open to-day for the first time since last June. The new Ambassador, Mr. Constantine Dumba, arrived from New York last night, accompanied by the Counselor of Embassy, Baron Erich Zwiedinek von Sudenhorst, who met his chief in New York. Mme. Dumba will join her husband in May. There are at present no women in the Austro-Hungarian circle. The Baroness Zwiedinek, like the wife of the new Ambassador, failed to accompany her husband to the United States. The other members of the Embassy staff are bachelors.

Larz Anderson, former Minister to Belgium and for a brief period Ambassador to Japan, who has returned to Washington, will make a visit of some weeks here, during which Mrs. Anderson at the latter's extensive estate near Boston, where they will pass the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson expect to resume their residence in Washington next Winter.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson were guests at a luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stead entertained in their honor.

The Spanish Minister and Mme. Riano have gone to New York for a short visit.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond entertained the German Ambassador and a number of additional guests at dinner this evening. Mrs. Hammond will give a large afternoon reception on Saturday, complimentary to Miss Ruth Townsend, daughter of Representative Edward W. Townsend of New Jersey. This, the only débutante of Washington's Spring season, is a very attractive girl who is already an acknowledged acquisition to the younger set of the official world.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland have returned from California, where Mrs. Southerland passed the Winter during her husband's term of service in command of the Pacific Fleet. They will occupy their home on N Street through the Spring season. They will have with them their daughter, Mrs. Louis Bacon of Boston.

Senator O'Gorman has taken an apartment at the New Willard, where he was joined to-day by Mrs. O'Gorman and Miss Anne O'Gorman.

Commander Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, sailed for home Saturday on leave of absence. Mr. Von Bülow, late Attaché of the Embassy, and, like Commander Boy-Ed, one of the popular bachelor members of the diplomatic corps, has been promoted to a post in the Foreign Office in Berlin.

Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills left today for Georgia, where they will stay for the opening of the season in Aiken.

Wagner Programme Given.

The German Liederkranz co-operated with the People's Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall in a Wagner programme which included the march from "Tannhäuser," the overture to "Tannhäuser," the Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger," the "Siegfried Idyl," the Sailors' Chorus from "The Flying Dutchman," the Vorspiel and Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde," Elsa's Dream from "Lohengrin," the Ride of the Valkyries from "Die Walküre," and choruses from "Die Meistersinger." The soloists were Charlotte Lund and Gustav Bergman.

Benefit for College Settlement.

A musicale and exhibition of fancy dancing for the benefit of the College Settlement will be given at the Ritz-Carlton on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The musical programme will consist of songs by Miss Ethel Whelan and Arthur Philips of the London Opera Company, Miss Florence Flemming Noyes will give classical and aesthetic dances, and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle will dance the tango and other popular steps of the day.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

MONGOOSE DOG HAS A REVOLVING HEAD

Billy's Chief Amusement Is to Hold His Head Fast and Whirl His Body Around.

SEES THINGS UPSIDE DOWN

On the Way from China He Nearly Caused a Mutiny by Chewing Up the Bible-Bearer's Tin Amulet.

The first specimen of a Pekingese Mongoose-Chow Chow dog arrived here yesterday from the Far East on the British freighter Indrawadi. It belongs to Capt. Charters, who bought the curious looking canine from Fong-Ta, the Chinese compradore at Wu Wu Wu on the Yangtze River, 350 miles up from Shanghai.

John Nixon, the fourth engineer of the steamship, said yesterday that Billy, as the dog was called, was an entirely new breed that had originated in Fu San. Billy has the Pekingese head with dark tongue, the yellow-colored body and tail of the Chow Chow and the ductile back of the mongoose which, with its slow build, enables the dog to dive under bureaus and settees at full speed. According to the engineer the dog has a revolving head and can turn and gaze at its tail without moving its body. The favorite exercise of Billy, so Nixon said, was to put his head in between an iron stanchion and a boat davit and twirl himself round.

When Billy was pointed out to the reporters on the Indrawadi yesterday afternoon he was standing on the bridge and, instead of looking down at them, he tucked his head between his fore paws and gazed at them with his head upside down.

"We sailed from Yokohama on Jan. 26," said Mr. Nixon, "and left Singapore on Feb. 28 without any particular incident worth mentioning. On the voyage across the Indian Ocean, from Ceylon to Aden, Billy got into trouble with the Seedy boys in the stokehole, and nearly caused a mutiny.

"The Seedy boys whom we had as firemen, with Lascars on deck as sailors, are very pious, and one of their number is selected when a ship leaves India to carry their bible for the trip. This is a piece of tin worn on the left arm like an amulet, with all the prayers inscribed in Hindustanee.

"One afternoon Rustumgee, the bible-bearer for our crowd, came on deck forward and took off the amulet and placed it on the hatch while he washed himself. Billy, who was looking over the bridge in his favorite attitude, was attracted by the sun shining on the tin bible, and rushed down to the forward deck and seized it between his teeth. Rustumgee howled out in his native dialect that their sacred book was being defiled by a pariah dog, and the watch rushed on deck.

"The second officer saw what was the matter and got the amulet away from Billy, but not before his sharp teeth had dented out several of the prayers inscribed on it. The Seedy boys looked so threatening that the Captain sent for the Serang, who explained to him that the men were excited because Billy had spoilt their only bible.

"I have always had a liking for engraving," the fourth engineer went on, modestly, "and offered to take the tin plate down below and fix it up again if the Serang would write out for me the characters that were missing. He did this, and the Bible was restored to instumgee's hands, and all was well. The Seedy boys read the prayers off all right, and the only noticeable difference was that there was a slight lisp in certain places where I had been uncertain of the character of the letter I had to engrave."

He added, as an afterthought, that Billy's bark since he had bitten the tin Bible of the Seedy boys resembled the words "chopperow gilde jow," which mean in Hindustanee, "Shut up. Get out quick."

Billy, according to the deck officers, is a splendid sea dog, because he can swing his head over to starboard when the ship is listed to port, and vice versa, thus keeping his body on an even keel.

ENTERTAINING AT TUXEDO.

Many Luncheon Parties Entertained at the Club House.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, April 20.—Many well-known society folk motored out from town to-day. There were many luncheon parties at the club house.

Mrs. Gordon Fellows entertained a large party, among whom were Miss Davis, Miss Curtiss, Miss Cronkhite, Elisha Cronkhite, Shippen Davis, and Morton Cronkhite of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Eben Richards entertained a party of eight at luncheon.

Other luncheon parties were given by Mr. and Mrs. Eric McDonald, Mrs. C. W. Clinton, Francis B. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Spencer Morris, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Davie, and Mr. and Mrs. Newell W. Tilton.

Mrs. William Gilbert Davies spent Sunday at the club. She will open her Tuxedo villa this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton were weekend visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, who came out yesterday, gave a small informal dance at the Tuxedo Club last night. Many of the cottagers were present.

Robert Goelet spent Sunday at the club.

Late arrivals include K. P. Budd, A. L. Everett, Charles Lanier, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Howard Slade, H. G. Chapin, Miss Coddington, G. N. Miller, Jr., W. S. Van Rensselaer, and G. P. Herrick.

ACTIVITIES OF NEWPORT.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt Entertains —To Honor Commander Pratt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 20.—Mrs. French Vanderbilt entertained at dinner this evening.

Edward C. Knight will not open Clarendon Court this season. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., his son-in-law and daughter, will rent a cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian McCarty Little will return at the end of May for the season.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Boston has rented the Thomas cottage in Bellevue Avenue for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren had as their guests at Sunnyfield Farm to-day Mr. and Mrs. Phillip A. Clark of Newport and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Davis will take possession of the Pratt cottage about June 15.

Mrs. Bradford Norman gave a dinner at Broom Farm to-night.

A series of farewell dinners is being arranged for Commander and Mrs. William V. Pratt, who will soon leave Newport.

Correct Social Usage

ENGRAVING STATIONERY

Wedding Invitations, Announcements Church and Reception Cards. Calling Cards, Menu and Dinner Cards. Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms. Book Plates and Address Dies. (Samples of Engraving sent on request).

Writing Papers (Imported and Domestic).

The latest requirements in all that pertains to polite custom and usage.

BRENTANO'S
5th Ave. and 27th St. New York.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BAUMAN.—April 15, 601 West 149th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Bauman, a daughter.

COHN.—April 16, 970 Prospect Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Cohn, a daughter.

DAVIS.—April 18, 117 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Davis, a daughter.

GOLDSTEIN.—April 18, 610 West 150th St., to Mr. and Mrs. O. Goldstein, a daughter.

ISAAC.—April 19, 405 East 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Isaac, a daughter.

LAZARUS.—April 18, 964 Fox St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Lazarus, a daughter.

LEVIS.—April 18, 106 West 142d St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Levis, a daughter.

SILVERMAN.—April 15, 536 West 158th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Silverman, a daughter.

Engaged.

AARON—DORNSTEIN.—Anna Dornstein to Sidney Aaron.

ABRAMS—GREENBERG.—Anna G. Greenberg to Arthur Abrams.

ARBUS—GOLDBERG.—Rose Goldberg to Harry Arbus.

BESKIND—GOLDBERG.—Dorothy Goldberg to Samuel O. Beskind.

HERZOG—BIRNBAUM.—Minnie Birnbaum to Abe Herzog.

BOEHM—SHAPIRO.—Gertrude Shapiro to Emanuel M. Boehm.

BRAND—KASS.—Dorothy Kass to Joseph Brand.

BRECHER—ALTMAN.—Anna Altman to Isadore Brecher.

McCREA'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

Mrs. Hawkins Said to Have Died of Grief Over Father's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 20.—Mrs. Richard Hawkins, daughter of the late James McCrea, ex-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died in her home this morning, supposedly of grief over the death of her father. He died several weeks ago, it was said, also through grief, over his retirement from the Presidency of the railroad.

At the Hawkins residence it was stated that Mrs. Hawkins had died of a fever. Her friends said she had steadily declined since the death of her father.

Mrs. Hawkins was born in Pittsburgh, and spent all of her life here, except three years spent in Philadelphia. She will be buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

MADE LINCOLN DEATH MASK.

Joseph Palmer, Veteran National Museum Employe, Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Joseph Palmer, who made the death mask of Abraham Lincoln, is dead in his home in Rosslyn, Va., across the Potomac River from Washington. He was the oldest employe of the National Museum, where he had been engaged for fifty years as a modeler and taxidermist. The mask of Lincoln he obtained has been used as a model for almost every portrait and statue of the great Emancipator. No other mask was made.

Mr. Palmer was an Englishman. In 1851, he worked on models used in the Crystal Palace exhibition of that year.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. BERNARD DUFFY, for more than fifteen years Chaplain of Calvary Cemetery, died at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, on Saturday, of a complication of diseases. He was born in Ireland sixty-eight years ago, and came to this country to take charge of a small church.

MARGARET ELIZABETH FLYNN, youngest daughter of Thomas Flynn, for many years Receiver of Taxes of Paterson, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Theodore F. Sloan of 230 Seventeenth Avenue, Paterson. She was 27 years old.

JOSEPH R. ROECKEL, who owned a large farm on the dividing line between Queens and Nassau Counties, is dead at his home on the Merrick Road, Rosedale, L. I. He was 85 years old, and served as village Postmaster for several terms.

PAUL JANSON, ex-Minister of State of Belgium and a leader of the radical wing in the Chamber of Deputies, died in Brussels on Saturday. He was one of the bitterest opponents of the annexation of the Congo Free State by Belgium.

HENRY J. GELEIN, 58 years old, a manufacturing chemist whose factory was at New Durham, N. J., died on Saturday at his home, 508 First Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN F. WHITING, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, is dead at his home, 2,069 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 37 years old.

JOHN HALEY, for fifty years an employe of the Department of Parks, died suddenly on Saturday at the home of his daughter, 35 Johnson Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Haley was born in Ireland, and was 85 years old. He was a veteran of the civil war.

CATHERINE LARNEY, widow of Patrick Larney and mother of John E. Larney, died on Saturday at her home, 44 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. She was 87 years old.

Dr. R. B. SMITH, the surgeon, died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, on Saturday. He was Captain of the winning Cambridge crew of 1899 and of the English Olympic crew of 1908.

MARIA GREGORIA DE HARO GAD, widow of Henry Pratt Gad, is dead at her home, 33 Rue de Singer, Paris. Mrs. Gad was born in Bogota, Colombia, seventy-five years ago. She lived at one time in this city.

LUCIUS McADAM, for many years Actuary of the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company, is dead in Chicago, at the age of 64 years. He was the founder, First President, and a life Governor of the American Institute of Actuaries.

Capt. AUGUSTUS IVES GOODRICH, 79 years old, died of paralysis on Friday at his home in Waterbury, Conn. He was the oldest member of the Connecticut General Assembly of 1908.

WILLIAM HENRY FULLER, a veteran of the civil war and formerly Vice President of the Society of Ex-Prisoners of War, died on Saturday at his home in East Haddam, Conn. He was 78 years old.

JOSEPH D. VAN NOTE, Mayor of West Long Branch, N. J., died there on Saturday night at the age of 70 years. He was a Democrat and one of the largest contracting painters of New Jersey.

WILLIAM R. P. VAN PELT, 49 years old, died on Saturday at his home in the Standish Arms, Brooklyn. He returned from his Winter home in Florida recently and had been ill but a short tice.

WILLIAM RICHARD COOK, a real estate broker of East Orange, N. J., died at his home in that city on Sunday of pleuro-pneumonia. He was 57 years old.

J. SIDNEY VAN NOSTRAND died at his home in Glen Head yesterday after a long illness in his seventy-first year. He was formerly one of the best known horseshoers and blacksmiths on Long Island. Horseowners would drive the length of Long Island to get the benefit of his skill.

Mrs. CHARLES BURCHARD died at her home, 417 West 146th Street, yesterday. She was a keen charitable worker.

JAMES W. STURTEVANT, banker, died at his home in Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday. He was President of the Chenango Silk Mill and the Osgood Scale Company and Vice President of the First National Bank, the Chenango Valley Bank, and the Sturtevant-Larrabee Company.

CHARLES WESLEY PINCKNEY, who fought with the Twenty-second Regiment of New York in the civil war, is dead at his home, 73 Shaw Avenue, Union Course. He was born in Manhattan Sept. 7, 1843.

HENRY DETREUX, a former President of the United Singers and promfnent in German-American organizations, died in Philadelphia yesterday after an illness of more than a year. He was 65 years old.

Engaged.

BROADMAN—SILVERSTEIN.—Eva Silverstein to Dr. Joseph Broadman.

COHEN—BERLINGER.—Gladys R. Berlinger to Emanuel B. Cohen.

COHEN—NEVINS.—Ida Nevins to Dr. Mortimer G. Cohen.

COHEN—ROBINSON.—Charlotte Robinson to Samuel Cohen.

DORFLINGER—MORGAN.—Rosa V. Morgan to Lambert Dorflinger.

DRUBIN—QUITTNER.—Cecelia Quittner to Herman A. Drubin.

ELSASS—GOMPERTS.—Rose Gomperts to Clarence A. Elsass.

FEDERMAN—WEGNER.—Lottie Wegner to Dr. Philip H. Federman.

FELDMAN—BELLER. — Anna Beller to Harold Feldman.

GERSON—KRAMER.—Hannah Kramer to Jacob Gerson.

GOLDIE—FREEDMAN.—Sadie Freedman to Louis H. Goldie.

GREENBERG—MANNE.—Lillian R. Manne to William J. Greenberg.

HAUSMAN—LEVY.—Ruth Levy to Samuel J. Hausmann.

HORN—BAY.—Clementine F. Bay to William J. Horn.

JACOBS—SILBERSTEIN.—Florence Silberstein to Earle E. Jacobs.

KAYSER—KAPLAN.—Mildred Kaplan to Lewis Lyon Kayser.

KURSMAN—BERGER. — Rose Berger to Charles Kursman.

LAZARUS—KELLER.—Mary Keller to Benjamin Lazarus.

LEDERMAN—MYRES.—Hortense Myres to Hugo Lederman.

LUDWIG—ROSENSTEIN.—Gertrude C. Rosenstein to Samuel B. Ludwig.

PASNIK—BERNSTEIN.—Fannie Bernstein to Charles Pasnik.

PEYSER—FEINBERG.—Anna Feinberg to Meyer Peyser.

ROSENBERG—HOCHM

WHY TIMES SQUARE NEEDS EXPRESS STOP

Henry G. Opdycke Shows That It Is a Centre of Traffic and Attraction.

NEW DOCKS TO ENHANCE IT

Travel Would Be Inconvenienced by Placing Express Station at Forty-eighth Street.

To make a fair comparison between the rival advantages of an express station for the new B. R. T. Broadway-Seventh Avenue line at Forty-eighth Street, where the Public Service Commission has proposed tentatively to place it, and under the present Interborough station at Times Square, where the plan suggested by the Broadway Association would place it, Henry G. Opdycke, consulting engineer of the association, has described two circles with a radius of 1,000 feet from each of these suggested sites.

He has found that the more southerly circle includes more than twenty-five large theatres, ten important resturants, twelve lofty office buildings and many apartment houses, stores and so on, while the other circle, described from Forty-eighth Street, takes in only nine theatres, five restaurants and hotels and a very much smaller number of apartment houses and stores.

Mr. Opdycke argues that since these theatres, hotels, restaurants, and office buildings are centred round the southern end of Times Square, people must necessarily want to go to that end of the square, and that whatever rapid transit facilities are vouchsafed to them they will still go there. The immense amount of capital which these establishments represent was attracted to that region by solid business reasons and not by any particular theory, and these reasons will retain their force, though theory makes the means of access a little more inconvenient.

Even if to reach such establishments as the Hotel Knickerbocker, the Times Building, the New Amsterdam Theatre or Shanley's Restaurant involves a change of cars at Thirty-fourth or Forty-eighth Street, and such a fight to get across the platform as now occurs during rush hours at Seventy-second Street or Grand Central Station, people will still insist upon seeking these populous resorts, and nothing that the Public Service Commission can do will daunt them. On the other hand, Mr. Opdycke maintains, the commission can smooth away some of their difficulties and make their daily path a little easier by placing the express stop at the spot they wish to reach.

The Interborough has realized through experience the needs of Times Square and the inconvenience occasioned in the operation of a rapid transit railroad by not providing an express station at the spot where the life of the city demands it. In so doing it has destroyed the argument that the Times Square and Thirty-fourth Street express stations on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Line would be too close together. The distance between the centres of the express station on the Interborough's Seventh Avenue line at Forty-second and Forty-second Streets will be 2,200 feet, while the distance between an express station on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit at Herald Square and an express station underneath the present Times Square station would be 2,700 feet, or about two blocks longer.

Moreover the latest plan for the improvement of the docks seems to add still more to the importance of Forty-second Street as a crosstown street. Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith has recommended that the much-desired long piers, at which the largest vessels in the world will tie up, should be at the foot of Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Streets. The thousands of persons who will be drawn to these docks every year, if they do not go in taxicabs or automobiles, will want to use the street car lines, and the only available surface cars are in Forty-second Street. It will be an additional aggravation on a trip to the river front to require the passengers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Line to make an unnecessary transfer to reach the Subway station, at which they must alight.

The only argument yet advanced against an express station at Times Square is that its situation under the present Times Square station would cause an increase of congestion at an already crowded point. When this was brought to the attention of Mr. Opdycke he said that he was utterly unable as an engineer to understand the point. Congestion is caused by stagnation not by motion, and it is stagnation not motion that will result from deliberately ignoring the established tides of travel. Said he:

"Every passenger who alights at an express Brooklyn Rapid Transit station to await the arrival of a local train is stagnant; every passenger who is carried straight through to his destination and proceeds immediately to the outer air is in motion. Once it is brought about, through such an error as the separation of the express stations in the Times Square district, that passengers must wait around to get to the place where they would go, stagnation will ensue; but just as long as they are kept moving it becomes a matter of little importance how many present themselves for transportation."

The solution of the whole matter, in the opinion of Mr. Opdycke, who has given much study to the subject, lies in the excavation of a sufficiently roomy concourse beneath the street to connect the various stations and to permit the streams of traffic to form in the direction they wish, and this he believes can be done according to a plan which he has prepared for the Broadway Association, and which is now in the hands of the Public Service Commission.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES BREAK.

Result Will Not Affect the Lower Valley Materially.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 20.—Mississippi River levees on both sides of the waterway south of Helena, Ark., collapsed to-day under the pounding of the flood. Neither break, however, will affect the situation in the lower valley materially. On the Mississippi bank a private levee at Ward's Lake, in Coahoma County, gave way. About 4,000 acres of farming land will be flooded. Two hundred inhabitants reached places of safety.

The break on the Arkansas side occurred a few miles north of Laconia. Water let in through that gap will add only slightly to the territory already flooded. At all other points the embankments are reported holding, and conditions generally improved. North of Memphis the river will return to its banks this week. The river fell a fifth of a foot to-day.

IN NEW JERSEY.

—BAYONNE.—The Democrats of Bayonne have interested Congressman Kinkead in the case of William Salmond, whom the Treasury Department at Washington suspended from his position.

HACKENSACK.—A sham battle will be a feature of the review of the American Boy Scouts on Saturday on the estate of Col. Andrew C. Zabriskie, Instructor General of the organization, in North Hackensack. It is expected that all the Boy Scouts near New York will take part.

MONTCLAIR.—Beginning this week an honor roll for the members of the Montclair policemen will be established.

MONTCLAIR.—Quick work on the part of the Montclair Fire Department yesterday prevented the destruction of the residence of F. C. Dobbeling at 24 Franklin Place.

TRENTON.—Although the Legislature failed to appropriate $125,000 for the Washington's Crossing Park Commission, the work of establishing the park will be continued, and the next Legislature will be asked to make an appropriation. One hundred acres of land has been purchased as a site for the park.

TRENTON.—At a meeting of the Walter Madden Democratic Association, formerly the Woodrow Wilson Democratic League, three members, George B. McCleskey, Samuel Carlisle, and A. J. S. Moore, [illegible] to the Board of Governors.

PUTS CITY IN ICE BUSINESS.

Salant's Bill Provides an Issue for Coming Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Senator Salant, Progressive, will introduce a bill in the upper house to-morrow to empower the City of New York to go into the ice business. The bill is prompted by the short crop of ice and the probability that prices will be increased to such an extent that the poor will suffer during the Summer months.

The Salant bill will provide that the city must realize a reasonable profit on its sale of ice, either to independent wholesale dealers and retailers, or directly to the consumers in parts of the city where it may seem advisable to adopt the latter method of disposing of the ice.

One purpose of the Salant bill is to force Tammany Hall into a corner, and to provide an anti-Tammany issue for the coming municipal campaign. The Tammany plan is to obscure other and more vital issues and make an issue of the election of delegates to a constitutional convention to be held in April next year if the plan is approved by the voters.

The Progressive lawmakers here believe that the retail cost of ice in New York City could be cut in half if there were municipal ice plants to compete with the so-called Ice Trust.

"If it is proper for the city to supply water to citizens," said Senator Salant to-day, "it is equally proper to supply ice, which is water in another form, and almost equally essential to the health of the people and the life of young children."

BERGER PREDICTS A PANIC.

Expects Depression and Says Democrats Will Be Blamed for It.

Victor L. Berger, former Socialist Congressman from Milwaukee, arrived in New York yesterday. Mr. Berger will lecture on Socialism at Columbia University this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He will speak at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, at Yale on Wednesday, at Springfield on Thursday, and at Harvard on Friday. He said he was forced to refuse a request to speak at Princeton on this trip because he had to hurry back to Milwaukee, where he conducts The Leader, a Socialist newspaper.

Mr. Berger has decided views on the tariff and the income tax, which he talks about freely. He said that the Underwood bill was about as good a bill as the Wilson Administration could put forward, and a big improvement over the present tariff.

"But it is not going to solve the problem of the high cost of living," he said. "According to estimates I have made the new Tariff bill will make the annual budget of a family of six $22.50 lower, or $3.75 per capita. That really doesn't amount to much. President Wilson and Mr. Underwood are between the devil and the deep sea. The party promised to lower the cost of living and not injure the farmer.

"I'm no calamity howler, but the signs point to another industrial panic such as we had in 1893. It is due either this year or next year. At present there is a decided feeling of unrest. If the panic comes the Democrats will be blamed, although it won't be their fault at all."

The proposed income tax, Mr. Berger added, was the best piece of legislation brought before Congress in a long time.

"I don't think, however," he said, "that the rate proposed for big incomes is nearly high enough. I believe that $4,000 is the right point to start at, but the big incomes ought to be taxed 25 per cent. or more. The men possessing big incomes of $1,000,000 or more could get along just as well if half of the sum was taken to pay the running expenses of the country. Don't you agree with me? If Harry K. Thaw's income had been smaller he would not have ended in an insane asylum."

NEW HAVEN TO BE POLITE.

Order Demands It, Even In Ejecting a Passenger from Train.

A special order has been issued by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to its employes advising them to observe the rules of courtesy and politeness toward the traveling public on all occasions, and even when it becomes necessary to eject a passenger who may refuse to pay his fare the operation must be performed politely and as painlessly as the circumstances will permit. Though such a person is abusive, he must not be thrown from the train while it is in motion, a practice known to train crews on some western roads as the "bounding ball bounce," but must be gently placed upon the ground after the train comes to a full stop.

The notice says:

Conductors will bear in mind that their duties are of the most delicate and responsible character; that they control the conduct of train and passengers committed to their care, and in the fulfillment of this trust they must be careful that their conduct toward and intercourse with passengers is governed by the most scrupulous regard for courtesy, politeness and gentlemanly bearing. They should seek to make the road popular, because its business is dependent upon the good will of the people.

The employees are warned also that they must present a generally good appearance, and to insure this they must hereafter submit to regular inspection of their uniforms.

KOSHER BAKERS STRIKE.

Out Ahead of Time, as Date Fixed Was April 29.

A general strike of 4,000 kosher bakers in this city, which was set for April 29, started ahead of time yesterday, when 1,000 quit work in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Brownsville.

The strike leader is Max Kasimirsky, general organizer of the Journeymen Bakers' International Union, the executive officers of which sanctioned the strike several weeks ago. Organizer Kasimirsky said last evening that most of the kosher bakeries would have been shut down in any case from sundown to-night, when the Jewish feast of the Passover begins, for eight days during which the orthodox Jews eat nothing but matzoths or unleavened cakes. The master bakers will have till April 29 to grant the demands.

He also said that some of the members of the Jewish community were supporting the employers against the kosher bakers' union, and a committee had been appointed to call on Dr. Magnus with a complaint.

WIRELESS TO AGENTS.

Bermuda Packets Told to Report Through Station at Grassy Bay.

Capt. Richard Hayes of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Orotava was notified yesterday on his arrival from Bermuda with 253 first cabin passengers that the Lords of the Admiralty in London had granted his petition, made several months ago, that messages from the steamers to the agents in Hamilton be sent through the naval wireless station at Grassy Bay. The letter said this permission referred only to official messages from the Captains, and not to private messages from passengers.

Capt. Hayes said that this would be a benefit to the agents, as it would enable them to know what time a ship would arrive. The Orotava brought up 300 tons of celery, potatoes, and other vegetables, which were carted away at once. Included in the cargo were some hundreds of boxes of carrots.

NO BASEBALL TRUST, MANAGERS ASSERT

Restrictions on the Competition for Players Needed to Preserve the Game, They Say.

COBB UNDER SUSPENSION

This Was the Last Day on Which He Could Sign a Contract with the Detroit Club.

The stir which is being made in Congress by Senator Hoke Smith and Representative Hardwick over the Ty Cobb case is likely to result in an investigation of the methods of conducting professional baseball by the National Commission and the two major leagues. Cobb demands a yearly salary of $15,000, and has refused to sign a contract with the Detroit Baseball Club, unless it gives him his price. By not signing his contract before to-day, Cobb has automatically suspended himself, for according to baseball law, a player must sign his contract within ten days after the season begins.

To play ball again, Cobb must first be reinstated by the National Commission, the supreme court of baseball. Meantime, he is barred from playing with any of the 325 clubs which come under the National Commission. This includes every minor league in the country. The baseball business is so closely and carefully organized that there is not an outlaw league playing to-day. The latest attempt to form an outlaw league and invade the territory of organized baseball was the United States League last year, which went to pieces a few weeks after it started. An effort is now being made to reorganize this league.

Although Cobb's contract with the Detroit Club has expired, there is a reserve clause operative under the National Commission, which makes Cobb still the property of the Detroit Club. Each Fall, the clubs send a list of reserved players to the National Commission. By mutual agreement, the list of reserved players takes the form of a contract, which is closely adhered to by all parties to the National agreement. Cobb's name was sent to the commission last Fall on the Detroit reserve list, and no other club is at liberty to negotiate for his services without the consent of the Detroit organization.

This reserve clause is the part of baseball which has often caused the cry of "slavery" and "monopoly" to go up against the game. Baseball men maintain that this clause is necessary to insure keeping the players they have developed into star performers when there is a big demand for their services. They also maintain that if one club was at liberty to bargain with another club for its star players, the richer teams would get all the best players by salary inducements, and clubs would be so unevenly matched that all the close competition among the clubs, which is the game's life, would be stifled.

Last March Representative Gallagher of Illinois introduced a bill in Congress to investigate the so-called "Baseball Trust." He maintained that the game was dominated by a combination for the restraint of trade, that baseball players were enslaved and territory was apportioned in a way to prevent competition. Representative Gallagher also maintained in his bill that baseball players were forced to accept terms and salaries or else be forever barred from playing with other clubs.

Baseball men scoff at the charge that baseball is a trust. President Thomas J. Lynch of the National League says:

"So far as the National League is concerned, we welcome investigation. There is absolutely nothing savoring of a trust in our league. We do not in any manner stifle or attempt to stifle competition. We welcome any man of ability who desires to get in the game, especially the college boys. Let the investigation proceed. We have nothing to fear."

President Ban Johnson of the American League says:

"We would be glad to have an investigation. There is no baseball trust, and competition is not stifled. Any one who desires is welcome to get in the game. As far as men being enslaved is concerned, a large number of players are drawing salaries in excess of what is paid to Congressmen. That does not look like enslavement."

August Herrman of Cincinnati, the Chairman of the National Commission, says: "There is no baseball trust, and from the nature of the game there never can be. The commission doesn't fix prices. Different prices are charged in different cities. There can be an investigation at any time, without any objection from the National Commission."

Cobb, at present, is said to be one of the best paid players in the game. His salary is close to $10,000, for, as one of the best players in the game, he is a great drawing card for the Detroit Club. The Detroit Club through its President, Frank Navin, has made the club's attitude in the matter clear. It refuses to accede to Cobb's demand for disciplinary reasons. Cobb has always been a trouble maker, the club's managers say, and last May he was the cause of a strike in the Detroit club which almost brought about the loss of the club's franchise.

Cobb, because Detroit will not meet his demands, wants to be traded to another club. This the Detroit Club refuses to do, because Cobb is the team's most valuable asset. If he refuses to play with Detroit, he will probably be barred from playing ball for the present season, anyway.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Bancroft Johnson, President of the American Baseball League, discussing the proposed Congressional investigation of organized baseball, said to-night:

"If Congress wants to make an investigation of the kind indicated in to-day's dispatche from Washington, why, let it go ahead. It is apparent that one or two Congressmen desire to gain a little notoriety, and if they want it so badly, baseball men see no objection to letting them have it. The suggestion of a Congressional investigation of organized baseball crops up regularly at each session of Congress, but nothing ever comes of it. It is a ridiculous proposition and unworthy of serious discussion."

SENSATION IN BOY'S SUIT.

One Expected to Grow Out of Delays in Getting It to Trial.

Supreme Court Justice Morschauser will take testimony to-day at White Plains in a suit to recover $5,000 in damages that gives promise of being one of the most sensational ever tried in Westchester County. The plaintiff is Edward Wendt of Yonkers, a 15-year-old boy, and the defendant Major M. J. Rothschild, President of the Yonkers Security Company. Wendt's complaint recites that he was sent by his employer, Charles Conley, to collect a bill from Major Rothschild, and that the Major kicked him and blackened his eyes.

The sensation is expected to develop from the fact that while the alleged assault occurred on Aug. 1, 1911, it has not been possible to bring the case to trial before this date. The complainant sets forth in his affidavit that when he went before City Judge Joseph H. Beall for a warrant the Judge declined to issue one, and that he declined again when Mr. Conley made the same request, the Judge basing his refusal upon the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to hold Mr. Rothschild.

The suit for damages was instituted in the Yonkers Court on Sept. 7, 1911, but there were ten postponements for various reasons, chief among them being the illness of certain witnesses, and finally on Feb. 11, 1912, an order to show cause was granted by Justice Morschauser. More adjournments followed, and then the trial was peremptorily set for to-morrow.

It is expected that Judge Beall will be called as a witness for the defense, which has been represented by three different lawyers to date. Major Rothschild conducts a loan business on a large scale, and has many friends and a large measure of influence among politicians and men of affairs.

ATTACKS LABOR FEDERATION

Haywood Tells Paterson Silk Strikers It Doesn't Represent Workingmen

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 20.—W. F. Haywood, of the Industrial Workers of the World, addressed a large meeting of striking silk workers at Haleden this afternoon. He attacked the American Federation of Labor, saying it did not represent the workingmen, and that the workingmen could never obtain their rights by organizing under that banner. Haywood's attack on the Federation was inspired by a meeting under the auspices of that organization which will be held to-morrow night in the Fifth Regiment Armory. Carlo Tresca and Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn also spoke at the meeting to-day.

Miss Flynn criticised Mayor McBride for saying that it was not necessary to send strikers' children out of the city. She said that if the children were not taken out of town they should be brought to the City Hall, to the Mayor's office, and left there for the Mayor to care for.

Antonio Veracho the machinist who was shot on Thursday night in a fight between private detectives guarding the Weidmann silk dyeing plant and strikers, died to-day at the General riospital. He will be buried on Tuesday. Two of the detectives who were held for the shooting will be charged with homicide.

RAPS EFFICIENCY ENGINEERS

Y. M. C. A. Secretary Says They Adopt False Economy, Not Efficiency

The Employment Bureau of the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association is finding more trouble this year in placing office men and salesmen than in all the previous sixty years of its existence, according to a report just submitted by Secretary Thorne.

As Mr. Thorne sees it, "the fault lies in the fact that too often the efficiency engineer, instead of devoting himself to promoting efficiency, concentrates on economy—usually false economy. In reorganizing the working force of a big office, store, or factory the efficiency system doesn't recognize sentiment. It makes no difference how long an employe has been with a concern, how hard he has worked to win profit for it, to help build it to the size where it can afford to go into efficiency reorganization, the tendency of certain efficiency engineers is to economize at the expense of the firm's loyalty to the employe that should repay the employe's loyalty to the firm.

"After all," the Employment Secretary points out, "the efficiency engineer himself is an employe. That being the case, the employer should scan with a calmly analytical eye any suggestion he may make for the discharge of other employes who insist on a reason more substantial than the sometimes specious one that they can be replaced with cheaper men. It often happens the cheaper man is far from cheap."

RAILROAD WON'T PAY TAX.

Wisconsin to Sue Great Northern for $100,000 Income Impost.

Special to The New York Times.

SUPERIOR, Wis., April 20.—The announcement that the Great Northern Railroad has refused to pay income tax amounting to $100,000 on its 1912 earnings in Wisconsin promises a searching test of the Wisconsin income tax law and the manner in which the law is enforced. The Great Northern's interests in Wisconsin are almost entirely confined to Superior, where there are great docks for shipping ore from the Northwest.

The State's course has not been decided, but it will probably take the form of a civil suit for the seizure of the property and the sale of so much as will satisfy the tax impost and costs of court action. This proceeding will give the railroad an opportunity to contest the levy and carry the case to the United States Supreme Court as a test of the law, if defeated in the State courts.

TO PROTECT MILL WORKERS.

Auburn Won't Permit Interference with Returning Strikers.

AUBURN, April 20.—The striking employes of the Columbian Rope Company who will return to work to-morrow morning will be protected from interference by a large force of Deputy Sheriffs and police. Reports were current to-day that strikers from the cordage plants of the International Harvester Company would interfere with the Columbian employes. The strike at the Columbian plant was settled on Thursday through the efforts of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

The Harvester Company has made no further move looking to the transfer of the twine mill machinery to Germany, pending the outcome of efforts to reach an amicable settlement of the present troubles.

WILL QUIT MISSOURI.

New Jersey Company Joins Revolt Against New Insurance Law.

KANSAS CITY, April 20.—The first announcement from any fire insurance company in the Western Insurance Bureau that it would suspend business in Missouri was made to-day. The American Fire Insurance Company of New Jersey announced that it woul dquit the State April 30. The other fifteen companies which have announced they would quit the State on account of the new insurance law are members of the Western Insurance Union, which met at Philadelphia week before last.

Much now depends upon the action to be taken by the fifty companies of the bureau at their meeting in Pittsburgh next Thursday.

Cloakmakers Dine Employes.

The entire factory and office force of D. Pankin & Sons, cloak manufacturers of 57 and 61 West Houston Street, were entertained by their employers with a dinner at Sharrot's in West Houston Street last night, inaugurating the beginning of the new season and the opening of the firm's new factory branch in Greene Street.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair and moderate easterly winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate easterly winds.

Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Generally fair Monday anad Tuesday; moderate easterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair; moderate southeasterly to southerly winds.

Western Texas—Cloudy, with probably local rains, Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Utah—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Probably fair Monday and Tuesday.

Arkansas and Tennessee—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Kentucky—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer.

Ohio—Fair in eastern and cloudy in western portion Monday; Tuesday unsettled, probably showers, and warmer; moderate northerly to easterly winds.

Indiana—Cloudy and warmer Monday; probably showers in northern portion; Tuesday cloudy and warmer; moderate to brisk southeasterly and southerly winds.

Illinois—Cloudy and warmer Monday; probably showers in northern portion. Tuesday, probably fair; brisk east to south winds.

Lower Michigan—Increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably followed by rain Monday. Tuesday cloudy and warmer; moderate to brisk southeast and south winds.

Upper Michigan—Unsettled and warmer; probably followed by rain Monday. Tuesday fair and warmer; moderate to brisk south winds.

Wisconsin and Minnesota—Local rains and warmer Monday. Tuesday fair, brisk south winds.

Iowa—Cloudy and warmer Monday; probably preceded by rain in eastern portion. Tuesday fair.

Missouri—Cloudy and warmer Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

North Dakota—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair Monday; warmer in eastern portion. Tuesday fair.

Kansas—Unsettled Monday; warmer in northeastern portion. Tuesday fair.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Flooded Crockery Merchants.

Information from the flood districts last week in the local crockery and glassware market indicated prompt recuperation on the part of merchants there, and it was said that reasonable assistance would be given them by the local wholesalers in the matter of credit extensions. Dayton merchants are already beginning to duplicate lost stocks. The potters and glass manufacturers in that part of the country are again operating under normal conditions.

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Poor Quality Hampered Fruit Trade

The California orange end of the local fruit market closed fairly strong last week, after an easy opening. The call for the better grades was stronger throughout the week, and some of the best marks sold up to $5.25 a box. The best grades of Porto Rico oranges brought close to $4. Bad condition marked the major part of the grape fruit received from the island. The apple market showed general improvement.

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Local Printcloth Trading Light.

The early part of last week in the local printcloth market was featured by the lightest buying in several years. Toward the end of the week continued shadings of prices on the part of the mills brought about some activity, but the volume of business put through was small. The week's comparative prices follow:

	Open.	Close.
27-inch, 56-52s	3c	2 15-16c
27-inch, 56-56s	3 3-16c	3⅛c
27-inch, 64-60s	3⅛c	3⅜c
28-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	3¾c
28-inch, 64-64s	4c	4c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5c	4⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅛c	5 1-16c
39-inch, 68-72s	5½c	5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	6c	5⅞c
39-inch, 80-80s	7c	7c

FIGHT NEW BILLS AIMED AT AUTOS

Association of Manufacturers Fears Measures May Impede Progress of the Industry.

Opposition to the passage of bills introduced in the Legislatures of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania to increase the registration fees on commercial motor vehicles and to impose a limitation of total weight with load, and of weight by inch width of tires is voiced in a letter issued by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers to its members. Steps are being taken to forestall favorable action on a bill introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature on April 14 by Edward C. R. Bagley, which imposes an annual license fee of $5 a ton load capacity on motor trucks and graduated fees by horse power on pleasure cars. The bill, which is said to be a substitute for a former measure, is in the hands of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, and the manufacturers urge opposition to it before this committee and append a list of Bay State legislators.

In Pennsylvania the situation is complicated by the fear that should the bills to increase fees, which the automobile manufacturers deem unfair, be defeated, it might mean the defeat also of the $50,000,000 bond issue for highway improvement now pending. The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, which does not take a hand in local and State affairs ordinarily, is opposing these proposed measures in the important Eastern States, because it believes that they might prove a model for legislation in other parts of the country. It predicts that within the present decade there will be a complete change in conditions, and that with approximately 1,000,000 motor vehicles now in use in America and the rate of production more than doubling yearly, this type of vehicle will constitute the greater part of highway traffic. For this reason it opposes any legislation which might impede motor vehicle progress.

* * *

A new development in the automobile industry in New York City is the effort to establish a comprehensive system of examining and bonding applicants for positions as chauffeurs and pleasure drivers. A plan for this has been evolved by Merrill A. Dolbeck, who has had experience as driver, owner, teacher and consulting engineer. He has formed the Auto Efficiency Engineering Company, with offices at 1,790 Broadway, to conduct mechanical, oral, road and reference tests for chauffeurs. The plan also includes a sworn certificate of ability on the part of the company, a sworn statement of qualifications and experience on the part of the chauffeur and an investigation of his record for ten years back by the National Surety Company, which is also to issue a bond indemnifying the employer. The plan is said to have received the indorsement of automobile dealers and owners, among them C. E. Stone, treasurer of the Motor Truck Club, who believes that a falling off in enthusiasm in buying motor trucks, noticeable of late, has been due largely to inefficiency of drivers. Three grades of tests are provided by the company's plan. The chauffeur is to pay a "nominal" fee for the test, the certificates to become his property. The employer is to pay nothing.

* * *

Three definite entries and a score or more of tentative ones have already been made for the contestants' division of the West Hudson and Catskill reliability, fuel consumption and hill climb run for May 14 and 15. It is believed that the non-contestants' division will also be a popular one.

BEEF EXPORTS STILL FALL.

In 1907 They Were 36 Times More Than They Are To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The United States exported more than thirty-six times as much fresh beef and cattle six years ago as it does to-day, according to statistics made public to-day by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce. In the first nine months of the present fiscal year, ending March 31, only 5,479,489 pounds of fresh beef and 13,598 pounds of cattle were exported, compared with 200,069,729 pounds of fresh beef and 307,726 pounds of cattle in the same months of 1907. The intervening years reveal an uninterrupted decrease.

Another feature of the report is the statement that while the population of the country has increased 11 per cent. since 1907, the number of beef cattle has decreased 30 per cent. Furthermore 222,000 head of cattle came into the country in the first eight months this year, against only 12,500 in 1907.

In the calendar year past the United States exported 9,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, while Argentina sent 756,000,000 pounds, Australia 109,000,000, New Zealand 27,250,000, and Uruguay 21,000,000 pounds. To the United Kingdom Argentina sent 739,000,000 pounds, against 684,000 pounds from this country. The number of beef cattle in the United States in 1907 was 51,500,000; to-day it is 36,000,000.

The United States surpassed its rivals, however, in prices obtained, having received last year for beef exported an average of 11.67 cents a pound, against 4.88 for Argentine, 4.93 for Australian, and 5.26 for New Zealand beef.

CURRENT COMMODITY PRICES

At New York, the range of prices of the leading staple articles during the week was as follows:

	High.	Low.	April 18.	April 11.
Cotton, spot	12.40	12.25	12.25	12.50
Coffee, Rio 7	11¼	11	11¼	11⅜
Sugar, cent	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.36
Sugar, gran	4.20	4.15	4.20	4.15

Metal prices at New York were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close April 18.	Close April 11.
Copper, spot	15.37½	15.25	15.37½	15.00
Tin, spot	50.25	49.65	50.12½	49.12½
Lead	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.35
Spelter	5.77½	5.65	5.65	5.80

At London the range of metal prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close April 18.	Close April 11.
Cop., spot	69 15 0	68 7 6	68 15 0	69 0 0
Cop., fut	69 10 0	68 7 6	68 18 9	68 12 6
Tin, spot	231 10 0	225 10 0	230 10 0	222 10 0
Tin, fut	227 15 0	220 0 0	225 15 0	217 15 0
Lead	18 15 0	18 2 6	18 5 0	17 17 6
Spelter	25 10 0	25 5 0	25 10 0	25 5 0
Iron, C. W.	68 0	68 0	67 9	65 9

Short on Coal.

John Guffigan, a Muncie policeman, was on his way home a few nights ago and took a short cut through the Lake Erie & Western Railroad yards. He saw a negro, with a wheelbarrow and a shovel, preparing to take coal from a car, but none had been placed in the wheelbarrow.

"Come along, now, and don't make any trouble," said the policeman. "I've got the evidence on you, this time."

"Yassah, yassah, 'Mistah Guffigan," said the negro. "You got de evidence, but I ain't got de coal."—Indianapolis News.

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES

27 Declines and 20 Advances Shown in Dun's List Last Week.

The commodity markets were fairly steady last week, and only 47 out of about 300 items listed in Dun's summary showed changes. Of this number, 27 were declines. Nearly half of the week's fluctuations were shown in foodstuffs, there having been 13 declines and 10 advances in that field alone.

The following table gives the minimum wholesale price of 41 standard commodities quoted in New York last week, unless otherwise shown:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$5.65	$5.85	$4.80
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	11¼	11⅜	14⅝
St. Brown Sh'tings, yd.	.08	.08	.07⅜
Printcloths, yd.	.06⅞	.06⅞	.06⅞
Butter, cream, extra, lb.	.30	.35	.31
Cheese, f. c., special, lb.	.17	.17	.18
Eggs, West. lots, doz.	4.50	4.50	5.30
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	3.80	3.80	4.40
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.14	1.14	1.16¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush.	.62¼	.61	.84½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.40½	.40½	.64½
Cotton, mid. upl., lb.	12.4	12.5	11.8
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.05	1.05	1.50
Hides, Chi. pk., No. 1 lb.	.17	.17	.16
Hides, Chi., cows, native, lb.	.16	.16	.14¾
Leather, heml. sole, lb.	.28½	.28½	.24½
Leather, union bks., lb.	.41	.41	.37
Iron, pig, F. No. 2	17.25	17.75	15.00
Phila., ton	18.50	18.50	16.00
Steel billets, Pitts. ton	28.50	28.50	20.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.15⅝	.15⅝	.16
Lead, New York, lb.	4.30	4.35	4.12
Tin, New York, lb.	.50⅛	48.7	48.4
Petroleum, refined, gal.	.13	.13	...
Beef, live, Chi., lbs.	7.50	7.30	6.60
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.90	8.05	7.55
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.00	6.25	4.00
Lard, pr.st., Ch., 100 lbs.	11.02½	10.72½	10.22½
Short ribs, loose, Chi., 100 lbs.	11.32½	11.25	10.00
Mess Pork, Chi., bbl.	19.55	19.37½	18.12½
Rice, domes, prime, lb.	.05¼	.05¼	.05⅛
Rubber, Up-Riv. Para, lb.	.79	.80	1.15
Sugar, stan. gr., 100 lbs.	4.15	4.30	5.25
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.14	.14	.13
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.17	.17	.17
Potatoes, State, new bbl.	1.75	1.75	4.00
Wool, average 100 gr., Phila., lb	.26.1	.26.1	.25

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Chicago Ruling on Duties on Embroidered Linen Parasols Upheld.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that the Chicago Customs authorities correctly assessed embroidered linen parasols imported by G. W. Sheldon & Co. They were returned for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 349, Tariff act of 1909, and it was contended that they were subject to duty at 50 per cent., as parasols covered with material other than paper or lace, under Paragraph 378.

Clogue & Co. of Chicago were unsuccessful in a contention relating to so-called sanitary towels composed entirely of cotton. Duty was assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 332, Act of 1909, as manufactures of cotton. The importers said that the towels were in chief value of wood pulp and not of cotton, and that they had been treated with boracic acid to make them medicinal. Duty was accordingly claimed at 35 or at 25 per cent. ad valorem as medicinal preparations under Paragraph 65, or at 20 per cent. under Paragraph 480, as unenumerated manufactured articles. The decision states that an analysis by the Government chemist showed that cotton was of chief value, and that the towels were not medicated.

A controversy between the Government and John D. Ainsley & Co., at Boston, was settled adversely to the importers. The merchandise was returned by the Appraiser as boys' cotton gloves, duty being taken at 50 cents per dozen pairs, and 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 398, Act of 1909. The importers claimed the goods dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraphs 332, 358, or 199, or at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 324. None of the claims is applicable, the board holds.

The board declined to reduce the Collector's assessment on braids composed in chief value of artificial silk and imitation horsehair. Duty was assessed at 45 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 405, Act of 1909, which provides for such goods. C. H. Wyman & Co. of St. Louis are the importers.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Block, hats, untrimmed; 621 B'way. Syracuse D. G. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions, linens, laces, corsets; 51 Leonard.

Maison Blanche, New Orleans, La.; L. Hayem, linens, white goods; 114 5th Av.

Munn, W. C. Co., Houston, Texas; H. M. Garrett, notions, hosiery, laces, ribbons; C. Ries, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; Somerset.

Shilito, John, Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wickérsham, linens, white goods; 346 Broadway.

Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Levy, curtains, carpets; 71 W. 23d.

Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. W. Warren, linens, white goods; 4 Washington Place.

Crews, Beggs D. G. Co., Pueblo, Col.; I. K. Young, domestics; 2 Walker.

Kinnane Co., Springfield, Ohio; P. J. Doyle, rugs, draperies; 225 5th Av.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh, Penn

CITY RECREATIONS FOR BENEFIT OF ALL

Mr. Collier Gives Plans for Saving Boys and Girls in Answering Mr. Mitchel's Questions.

HELPS SOCIAL ORDER, TOO

Schoolhouses for Neighborhood Groups and Small Admissions to be Charged for Self-Support.

John Collier, Executive Secretary of the People's Institute, prepared answers yesterday to the twelve questions propounded by John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, in a speech on April 14 at a meeting of the Recreation Alliance. Mr. Mitchel criticized the methods of recreation work now being carried on by the city on the ground that there was a lack of a comprehensive programme. His first question was:

"Why must the city pay so much for public recreation, in view of what the people themselves pay for commercial recreation, so much of which is reported to be of low character?"

Mr. Collier's reply is that public recreations are carried on according to the theory that they should all be free, which means that they are paid for by indirect taxation. Moving picture audiences, he says, pay about $30,000 a day for admission, while this form of entertainment could be given in school auditoriums and armories just as interestingly, not to mention better physical and moral surroundings, at an admission of from two to three cents to the person. He says:

"Another reason why public recreation costs more to administer than commercial recreation, admission fee entirely aside, is that the work in commercial recreations is quite largely done by the patrons themselves, notably in billiard and pool rooms, dance halls and saloons. But the city assumes all responsibility in the operation of public recreations. This policy is costly, and reduces the value of public recreation to the people who patronize it."

Mr. Mitchel's next question was: "Why must the city pay so much per capital for supervision?" Mr. Collier answers that it is due to the fact that the self-governing element is absent and the recreation centres are so conducted as to be mainly patronized by one sex and one age group only, and that thereby voluntary effort, local initiative, and self-government are discouraged. Mr. Collier suggests that experiments should be tried to determine whether an equal amount of supervision could not multiply results through a change of methods. Evening uses of playgrounds, he says, might be attempted and efforts made to correlate the playground with day work. The third question was:

"Exactly how will the work of the Police Department, the Department of Correction, the Charities Department, and the courts be lessened or the present rate of increase cut down through the development of public recreation?"

Investigations have shown, according to the answer, that most juvenile delinquency results from the attempt to play under present city conditions, "that female delinquency is more largely a product of leisure-time conditions than any other, and that family disintegration, with its many consequences, results from the lack of leisure-time resources open to or the patronage of the family." This is the fourth question:

"How will the development of public recreation directly lead boys' gangs and girls' cliques to take up wholesome recreation and to give up the harmful, destructive kinds which end in crime and personal degeneration?" The answer in part is:

"Gangs and cliques are simply examples of the fact that people would rather play in organized groups than in a miscellaneous manner. At present the organized leisure life of the people flows through the commercialized recreations, not through the public recreations, and in most cases it is not allowed to flow through the public recreations. There is no reason why gangs and cliques should be predatory in the wrong sense. There is no more reason why they should be destructive in their tendencies than constructive. The conditions of commercialized amusement and of street play inevitably produce a vicious tradition—an immoral convention—which dominates the gang, and through the gang dominates the individual member."

This was the fifth question:

"Is the tendency of certain boys' gangs to develop vicious habits due to the failure of the school to interest them or to the failure of the school to prevent chronic absence, or to the lack of afternoon and evening recreation?"

The answer is that truancy contributes to the vicious boys' gang simply through the fact that the truant child is more or less of a fugitive, and has, incidentally, more leisure time for gang life.

The sixth question was:

"Will the present offering of recreation keep boys in school and off the streets if it is extended?"

It will not, according to Mr. Collier, "unless the compulsory education law be extended to the child's playtime. Present public recreations must become more interesting, and must allow for freedom and self-governing organization before they will attract the majority either of children or adults."

The seventh question was:

"What changes must be made in the present recreational work in order to attract boys, girls, and adults from other pursuits?"

Mr. Collier's answer is that the recreation work must go into competition with the commercialized amusements, and must aim to be as interesting as they are. It must provide for group activities and be adjustable to local needs. "It must grip the political interests of the man and the social interests of the adolescent, and must make an appeal to family groups. These things it now fails to do."

The eighth question was:

"Should the present methods of coordinating school work with playground work carried out now with good results as shown by the reports of the school inquiry be extended to the whole school system?"

Mr. Collier believes they should be. He says:

"It offers, perhaps, the best means for uniting the play habits of the growing child. The sharp separation of the useful from the pleasurable activities, which now characterizes our social life, is unnatural and responsible for much evil."

This was the next question:

"Why cannot the recreation centres, vacation playgrounds, evening centres, and Department of Physical Training and Hygiene, use the same equipment, thus effecting a saving in the use of equipment now held by the Board of Education?"

Mr. Collier admits that such co-operation should be increased.

Question No. 10 was:

"How much additional recreation can be furnished under the present budget appropriations, and how many additional centres can be opened with the proceeds of present appropriations?"

Mr. Collier's reply is that if the policy of self-support is adopted, playground uses could be somewhat extended into the evenings. If the recretion centre and lecture centre work were unified his opinion is that the results could be greatly increased, perhaps doubled, for the present expenditure. The eleventh question was:

"How can the use of present facilities be extended without issuing additional city bonds?" This, says Mr. Collier, could be done by the following policy:

"Try to make at least some of the public recreations self-supporting through a charge of admission, allow neighborhoods to organize in a self-governing way in and around the recreation properties; specify that part of the income from admission fees and of the sums accumulated by local citizens' bodies using the centres must be devoted to purposes for which corporate stock is now used. Also allow the Park Departments to expend the net income from concessions for permanent park improvements. There would be a material saving of corporate stock in these ways."

The last question was:

"How is the issuance of bonds for new or improved facilities in line with a constructive policy of intensive development of present properties and equipment?"

The reply is that there are several urgent needs for corporate stock wholly in line with the policy of intensive development, and among other things Mr. Collier suggests that school auditoriums be equipped with platforms of sufficient depth to permit dramatic and orchestral work, and have motion picture booths and machines; that playgrounds be equipped with field houses, built for social purposes; that some rooms in each school building have movable desks, and that some neighborhood parks and a limited area in large parks be equipped with a stage and sounding board, and chairs and apparatus for serving refreshments, so that they could be used by choral societies, amateur dramatic and pageantry groups, and political and civic organizations.

"DOWN-AND-OUT" HOTEL.

Will Be Charles G. Dawes's Memorial to Son, and Cost $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Charles G. Dawes, former Controller of the Currency and now President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, has set aside $100,000 of his fortune to erect, as a memorial to his son, Rufus Fearing Dawes, drowned last September, a hotel for "down-and-out" men in Chicago. Should this philanthropy prove successful, Mr. Dawes plans to construct a similar refuge for women.

"In memory of my dear son," said Mr. Dawes to-night, "I shall during the present year inaugurate the work which we had often planned to carry on together, and to which for the rest of my life I shall devote that part of my time not required by business duties. As the first step, I shall erect on the West Side a hotel at an expenditure of $100,000, to be known as the Rufus Dawes Hotel. Lodging will be furnished at cost, not to exceed 5 cents. The doors of this hotel never will be closed to those out of employment. It will extend credit to the unfortunate upon their promise alone. A free employment agency will be run in connection with the hotel. I shall hope later to establish a similar hotel for women.

"My boy was greatly interested in the Y. M. C. A., and the idea of this work was originally suggested by that being done by the Bowery Y. M. C. A. of New York City."

Rufus Fearing Dawes was 21 years old and a senior at Princeton when he met his death by drowning in Lake Geneva, Wis., on Sept. 5 last.

MEMORIAL FOR VETERANS.

Seventh Regiment Association Honors Those Who Died Last Year.

The veterans of the Seventh Regiment held their annual memorial service yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. There were about 100 veterans present, and just before the service they marched in double file from the vestry house in Fifty-third Street to the church. The Rev. Claudius M. Roome, chaplain of the society, preached the sermon. The music was by the vested choir of the church. After the list of the veterans who had died in the year was read taps were sounded by the bugler in uniform.

Mr. Roome in his sermon said that the Seventh Regiment was more than the name implied, and for 100 years had stood for all that was noble and upright.

"It is appropriate that this service should be held in a church," he said, "for we of the Seventh Regiment believe in those religious verities which are at the bottom of civilization."

The tendency of the times was for a change, Mr. Roome said, because it seemed that any change was preferable to present conditions. This applied, he said, to the industrial, commercial and financial world.

"And we must look at the movement from the viewpoint of morals, too," he added. "All of us know how the public conscience has been aroused in the city recently, and the awful things which have been revealed. In face of all the unrest and uncertainty, although we may not know where we are going, there is that in our American character and in our ideals which is opposed to certain conditions. We know what we don't want, and the military spirit of the regiment should urge on every man to attack all that is opposed to the welfare of the people, and which outrages our sense of right."

Mr. Roome then paid a tribute to those who had died in the past year.

GUARDING MIGRATORY BIRDS

Senate Bill Likely to Pass and Treaties Will Follow.

A means for international protection of migratory birds, embodied in Senate Resolution 25, recently introduced by Senator George P. McLean of Massachusetts, and favorably reported on April 19, by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in all probability will soon be passed by the Senate, according to John B. Burnham, President of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association, with headquarters at 111 Broadway. He has just returned from Washington, where he reports that he had favorable interviews with President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. If the bill is passed Mr. Burnham said that it would necessitate the negotiation of treaties between the United States and more than a dozen foreign countries.

The principal countries which would be affected are, Great Britain, with Canada to the north, and insular possessions to the south; France, on account of her colonies in the West Indies and Guiana; Japan, whose feather hunters have already caused a diplomatic controversy, because of their activities in the Hawaiian Islands; Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Columbia, and Ecuador. There are other countries with less important possessions to the south or near the colonies of the United States in the Pacific, including Holland and Denmark, the independent countries in the West Indies, and other republics in South America.

F. J. DREIR LIBRARY IN AUCTION MARKET

Fine Collection of Extra-Illustrated Works Will Be Sold This Week.

MANY RARE AUTOGRAPHS

Set of Philadelphia Directories from the First Published by Sea Captain in 1785.

The valuable library of the late Ferdinand J. Dreir of Philadelphia, in his time one of the best-known autograph collectors in America, will be sold by Stan. V. Henkels in that city on April 11 and 12. The library contains rare American histories, a fine collection of extra-illustrated works, association books of great interest, and a number of historical relics.

"The Congress of 1774," an oration delivered by Henry A. Brown in Carpenter's Hall on the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of that Congress, is extra-illustrated by the insertion of 57 autograph letters of historical importance and 128 portraits and views. Among the letters are the following: Thomas Cushing, member of the old Congress, to John Hancock, Jan. 18, 1776, saying that Gen. Washington has ordered all the Continental regiments stationed in New York to the southward; Charles Willson Peale, Aug. 15, 1784, to Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, in reference to Peale's portrait of Washington; William Penn, two pages, quarto, London, Dec. 10, 1704; Benjamin Franklin, London, July 4, 1771, in reference to the careless binding of the transactions of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; John Adams, May 29, 1775, to Col. Joseph Palmer; John Hancock, London, Oct. 29, 1760, to Ebenezer Hancock; Gen. John Sullivan, June 11, 1784, to Arthur Lee; Richard Henry Lee, the signer, Nov. 13, 1782, to Col. William Davies; Gen. Thomas Gage, New York, Nov. 24, 1763, to Gov. Sharpe; Patrick Henry, July 23, 1785; Thomas Jefferson, Charlotteville, May 25, 1781, and George Washington, Mount Vernon, March 26, 1762.

The Rev. Benjamin Dorr's "Historical Account of Christ Church, Philadelphia," is extra-illustrated by the insertion of twenty-seven autograph letters and documents, seventy-nine portraits, and fifty-three views. Among the letters is one by the Rev. George Whitfield, the famous Methodist clergyman, dated Charlestown, July 9, 1740. In it he says:

Last night our glorious Emmanuel brought me hither. I trust to turn some poor sinners from darkness to light. Great things are doing in America. A wonderful power has attended us lately at Savannah. Some of my little lambs are coming home to the Great Shepherd.

William S. Baker's "American Engravers and Their Works," large paper copy, is extra-illustrated by eight autograph letters of engravers, 174 engravings by noted artists mentioned in the book, and eighty-five steel vignettes as head and tail pieces. Bishop William B. Stevens's "Now and Then; A Discourse on the Centennial Anniversary of the Ordination of William White, the first Bishop of Pennsylvania," is extra-illustrated by the insertion of eleven autograph letters, forty-three views and fifty-nine portraits. Many of the views were executed in water color expressly for this work.

Bird Wilson's "Memoir of the Life of Bishop William White" has inserted 24 autograph letters, 116 portraits, and 23 views. A "Memorial of John Allan," a noted bookseller and collector, is extra illustrated with 14 autograph letters of book collectors and connoisseurs connected with Allan's life, 15 views, and 63 fine portraits.

The "History of the Bank of North America," by Lawrence Lewis, Jr., is extra-illustrated by the insertion of 105 portraits, 15 views, and 18 autograph letters. This was the first bank chartered in the United States. Among the letters are those of Alexander Hamilton, Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress, and Robert Morris, the signer.

"Memoirs of Nicholas Biddle," by Robert Conrad, is extra-illustrated with 28 autograph letters and documents, 29 portraits, and 23 views. Among the letters is one from William Penn, Aug. 18, 1717, regarding quit rents; also one by Benjamin Franklin May 10, 1748, to James Logan. A Memoir of the Life and Character of Philip Syng Physick, M. D.," by John Randolph, is extra-illustrated by the insertion of 20 autograph letters, 15 views, and 38 portraits.

"Sketches of the Life and Correspondence of Major Gen. Nathanael Greene," by William Johnson, Charleston, 1822, has inserted an autograph letter of Greene dated "Camp, Oct. 24, 1778," in which he says:

A considerable part of the Troops at New York have embarked, their destination unknown. Many conjecture they are bound to Boston. His Excellency has put six Brigades of Troops in motion toward that place. You will have everything in readiness at your post to give such aid as may be necessary from our department. It is uncertain yet whether the Troops will move further Eastward than Connecticut River. However, that must not hinder the necessary preparation.

Among the relics are the following: A solid silver tea strainer, which formerly belonged to Martha Washington; a solid silver porridge bowl, with ebony handle, which formerly belonged to Benjamin Franklin; a cushion made by Martha Washington from pieces which composed her wedding dress and morning gown. The cushion was presented to Mr. Dreir by Benson T. Lossing, the historian; a black rubber inkstand used by John Brown of Ossawatomie while in prison at Harper's Ferry; wood lead pencil used by Parson Brownlaw while imprisoned by the Confederates in Tennessee; a paper knife made of wood from Fort Loudon, Virginia, which was built by George Washington in 1755; bone handled knife with iron blade made from portions of Sir John Franklin's ship. The knife was found on Sir John's grave by Dr. E. K. Kane. A Confederate small sword or dagger carried by one of the "Louisiana Tigers"; and a brass handle from George Washington's bedroom door, 190 Market Street, Philadelphia, where he resided when President.

There is a complete set of Philadelphia directories, including the first, issued by a sea Captain named Macpherson in 1785. He printed the names according to the streets from which they were obtained. When the answers were sent or called he wrote them down, and the printer just as they were given. Thus, for example, among the Cs is "Cross woman, 93 South Street." And among the Is, "I won't tell you my name."

There are also early New York and Boston directories and some Benjamin Franklin imprints, including the rare Pennsylvania Gazette from Jan. 4, 1738, to Sept. 27, 1789. An interesting original autograph manuscript is "Historical Incidents of Germantown Recorded for Posterity by John F. Watson, 1823." It consists of eighty-six closely written octave pages in Watson's autograph and signed by him. It begins with the settlement of Germantown by Francis Pastorius in 1683, and includes historical incidents of the early German settlers and others from that date down to 1823. It gives a history of the Mennonites, a religious sect which flourished throughout the whole State of Pennsylvania, and whose inception was in Germantown. There is also a graphic account of the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.

The "Historical Genealogical Calendar," Leipzig, 1784, contains numerous beautifully executed engravings of the Stamp Act Riots in Boston, 1764; the throwing of the tea overboard in Boston, 1773; the battle of Lexington, the Congress of 1774, Washington at Trenton, 1776; surrender of Burgoyne, Franklin at the court of France, 1778; landing of the French Army at Rhode Island, 1780; capture of Major André, surrender of Cornwallis, the evacuation of New York, portraits of Washington, Laurens, Franklin, Paul Jones, and Giles and Gen. Washington's bodyguard in colors.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:14|Sun sets..6:48|Moon rises..8:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:48	8:03	1:40	1:50
Governors Island	8:15	8:33	2:18	2:28
Hell Gate	10:05	10:23	3:58	4:08

Arrived—Sunday, April 20.

SS New York, Southampton, April 12.
SS Santa Rosa, Barbados, April 15.
SS Cambedge, Lisbon, April 5.
SS Jelling, Guantanamo, April 12.
SS Orotava, Bermuda, April 18.
SS Southport, Brunswick, April 16.
SS Cavour, New Orleans, April 12.
SS Ravenfels, Boston, April 19.
SS Buffalo, Boston, April 19.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, April 17.
SS San Marcos, Key West, April 16.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, April 19.
SS Le Coq, Bilboa, April 5.
SS Kleist, Bremen, April 9.
SS Antilla, Tampico, April 13.
SS Obidense, Fort Antonio, April 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Columbia	Glasgow	April 12
Hesperus	Hamburg	April 3
Mayaro	Trinidad	April 11
Saxonia	Naples	April 7
President Lincoln	Southampton	April 11
Potsdam	Rotterdam	April 12
Finland	Antwerp	April 12
Allemania	Inagua	April 17
Europa	Naples	April 9
Coamo	San Juan	April 16
Stephano	St. John's	April 16
Momus	New Orleans	April 16

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Cherbourg	April 16
Barbarossa	Bremen	April 12
Madonna	Gibraltar	April 11
Minnetonka	London	April 12
San Mateo	Porto Rico	April 17
Bayamo	Havana	April 17
Denver	Galveston	April 16
El Alba	Galveston	April 16
Tivives	Port Limon	April 14
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic	Southampton	April 16
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Colon	April 15
Niagara	Havre	April 12
Marengo	Hull	April 8
Olinda	Nipe	April 18
Trent	Kingston	April 18
El Oriente	Galveston	April 17
Nueces	Mobile	April 15
Lenape	Jacksonville	April 20

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Montanan, Puerto Mexico	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Orotava, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ikaria, Montevideo	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Napoli, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Kleist, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Nathilde, Havana	———	12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	———	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Mauretania, Liverpool	———	1:00 A.M.
Oceania, Azores	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Germania, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Curityba, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.

*Mauretania will close 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 20.

SS Saxonia, Trieste to New York, was 242 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 21st, 8:30 A. M. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Obidense, Kingston to New York, was 30 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.
SS Bayamon, San Juan to New York, was 95 miles N. of Cape Hatteras at 3:30 P. M.
SS Perfection, New Orleans to New York, was 10 miles S. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 10 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 315 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 190 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 70 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 5 P. M.
SS Tivives, Kingston to New York, was 250 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 99 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 108 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 175 miles S. E. at 8 P. M.
SS Marengo, Hull to New York, was 360 miles E. at 9 P. M.; due 22d, S A. M. Wilson Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Amerika, at Cherbourg, April 20.
SS President Grant, at Plymouth, April 19.
SS Fredonia, at Liverpool, April 20.
SS Cedric, at Queenstown, April 20.
SS California, at Moville, April 20.
SS Ivernia, at Naples, April 20.
SS Bulgaria, Prince, at Suez, April 20.
SS Kioto, at Suez, April 20.

Sailed.

SS Carmania, from Queenstown, April 20.
SS St. Paul, from Cherbourg, April 19.
SS Lapland, from Dover, April 20.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Boulogne, April 19.

Passed.

SS Minnehaha, New York for London, signaled Brow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Tacoma)—Tacoma Maru ..... April 24
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline ..... April 24
Tahiti, Cook Islands, and New Zealand (via San Francisco) Aoranga..April 23
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia ..... April 28
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco) United States Transport..April 30
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura..May 1
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India ..... May 2
Hawaii, Fanning Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... May 9
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Siena..May 15

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GARDNER, SARAH.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent,

To Rebecca Kramer, Jeannetta Rothschild, Gottlieb Rosenhain, Johanna Haas, formerly known as Johanna Rosenhain, Frieda Rosenhain, Carl Rosenhain, Benno Rosenhain, Hattie Rosenhain, Herman Rosenhain, Siegfried Rosenhain, and Robert Rosenhain, the only heirs and next of kin of SARAH GARDNER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Moses Esberg has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated and subscribed April 21, 1906, relating to both real and personal property, duly approved as the last Will and Testament of SARAH GARDNER, late of the County of New York, deceased;

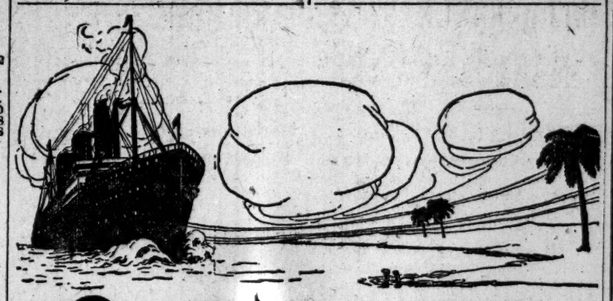
Therefore, you and each of you, are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York on the 6th day of May, 1913, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your Guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a Guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1913.

(L. S.) DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CLARK, MARIAN DE FOREST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIAN DE FOREST CLARK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Root, Clark & Bird, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1912. LOUIS C. CLARK, LOUIS C. CLARK, Jr., GRENVILLE CLARK, Executors. ROOT, CLARK & BIRD, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

STEAMSHIPS.



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The Fastest Steamers in the World

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QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, LIVERPOOL

*MAURETANIA . APRIL 23, 1 A. M.
CARMANIA ..... MAY 3, 10 A. M.
CARONIA ..... MAY 10, 10 A. M.
CAMPANIA ..... MAY 14, 1 A. M.
*MAURETANIA . . MAY 21, 1 A. M.
CARMANIA ..... MAY 31, 10 A. M.
CARONIA ..... JUNE 7, 10 A. M.
*MAURETANIA . . . JUNE 11, 1 A. M.
CAMPANIA ..... JUNE 18, 1 A. M.
CARMANIA ..... JUNE 28, 10 A. M.
*MAURETANIA . . JULY 2, 1 A. M.
CAMPANIA ..... JULY 9, 1 A. M.

*Does not call at Queenstown, Eastbound.

MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.

SAXONIA ..... APR. 26 | IVERNIA ..... MAY 24 | PANNONIA ..... JUNE 24
CARPATHIA ..... MAY 10 | SAXONIA ..... JUNE 12 | CARPATHIA ..... JULY 2

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Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

STEAMBOATS.

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The Dining Service of the palatial steamers of the PEOPLE'S AND CITIZENS' Lines is not the least important of the many features which make travel between New York and Albany and Troy thoroughly enjoyable. The service is a la carte.

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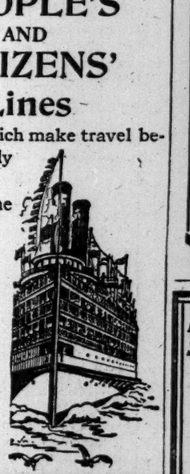
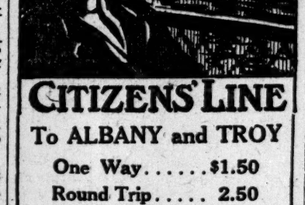
Leave Pier 32 N. R. (foot of Canal St.) daily at 6 p. m. People's Line steamer calling at W. 129th St. at 6.45 p. m. Sunday Day Service (second season) between New York and Albany and intermediate landings, will be inaugurated May 4th.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Pier 32 N. R. Phone, Spring 9400



PEOPLE'S LINE



CITIZENS' LINE
To ALBANY and TROY
One Way..... $1.50
Round Trip..... 2.50
(Limited 10 days)

Steamers leave Pier 32 N. R. (foot of Canal St.) daily at 6 P. M. People's Line steamer calling at W. 129th St. at 6:45 P. M.

Splendid Cuisine and Music.

Sunday Day Service between New York and Albany and Troy and intermediate landings will be inaugurated May 4th.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
Pier 52, North River. 'Phone Spring 9400.

"The Public be pleased."

COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
The only independent line operating between New York and New England.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free.
All Outside Rooms—Finest Service.
Uptown Office: Broadway & 33d St.
'Phones Spring 9491 and 9492.

Central Hudson Line
Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Kingston and intermediate landings. From Pier 24, N. R., Sundays, for Newburgh, 9:00 A. M. Tel. 405 Franklin.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Passenger service Mon., Wed., Fri., Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M. Freight Service Daily. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. Pier 14 N. R., ft. Fulton St., New York daily at 5:30 P. M.
Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.
ORCHESTRA ON EACH.
NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

BOSTON $2.40 BAY STATE LINE
Providence Direct, $2.50; Worcester, $2.40
Outside Staterooms, $1.00.
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R., Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 33d St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB KOCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Nassau Street, in The City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1913.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
ELLA D. KOCH, Executors.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

EISMAN, LEVY, ROOT & LEWINE, Attorneys for Ella D. Koch, 185 Broadway, New York City.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE WHITE STAR LINE'S New "OLYMPIC"

FITTED WITH DOUBLE SIDES AND ADDITIONAL WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS EXTENDING FROM THE BOTTOM to the TOP OF THE VESSEL

Will Sail from New York
May 3 9.00 A.M. May 24
and Regularly Thereafter

American Pier 62, N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York..Apr. 25, 10 am.; May 23, June 20
St. Paul.....May 2, 10 am.; May 30, June 27
Philadelphia..May 9, 10 am.; June 6, July 4
St. Louis....June 13, 10 am.; July 11, Aug. 8

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 53, N. R.
Minnetonka..Apr. 26, 10:30 am; June 7, Jy. 5
Minnewaska..May 3, 8:30 am; May 31, Je. 28
Minneapolis..May 17, 8 am.; Je. 14, Jy. 12
Minnehaha..May 24, 10:30 A.M., Je. 21, July 19

Red Star Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
N.Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Finland ..... April 26, May 24, June 21
Lapland ..... May 8, May 21, June 28
Kroonland ..... May 10, June 7, July 5
Zeeland ..... May 17, June 14, July 12

White Star Piers 59 &60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic....April 26, noon; May 17, June 7
Olympic..May 3, 9 A. M., May 24 June 14
Majestic..May 10, noon; May 31, June 21
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Adriatic....Apr. 24, noon; May 22, June 19
Celtic.....May 1, noon; May 29, June 26
Cedric.....May 8, noon, June 5, July 3
Baltic.....May 15, noon; June 12, July 10
Cruises—Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.
Canopic....Apr. 26, 3 pm.; June 12, July 19
Cretic.....May 17, 8 am.; June 25, Sept. 6
Passenger Dept., 9 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Kaiser Wil'm der Grosse..April 22
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....April 29
Kronprinz Wilhelm.....May 6
Fast Mail Sailings.
Kleist (Bremen Direct)..April 22
Barbarossa (Bremen Direct) May 1
Bremen ..... May 8
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Sailings on SATURDAY for
The MEDITERRANEAN
Koenig Albert.....April 29
Berlin.....May 10
NORWAY—POLAR REGIONS
June 16, July 5, from Bremen
In 1912 the North German Lloyd carried more passengers in all classes, First, Second and Steerage—eastbound and westbound—North Atlantic service, than any other line.
OELRICHS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS
5 Broadway, N. Y.

PANAMA SPRING CRUISES
Sailings every Wednesday and Saturday, stopping both ways at Jamaica.
Steamers specially built for tropical travel. Outside staterooms, large "cottage" windows. Every ocean safeguard and comfort. Write for handsome illustrated booklet.
Special Summer Rates, May to Oct.
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
17 Battery Pl., Tel. 8701 Rector, New York
Or any Steamship or Tourist Agency

URANIUM STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Bankers

United States and Canadian Municipal Bonds
Yielding from 4% to 5%

Guaranteed Railroad Bonds
Yielding from 4% to 4¾%

First Mortgage Public Utility Bonds
Yielding from 5% to 5¾%

We invite inquiries relative to the investment of funds or for statistical information regarding securities

31 Pine Street, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Confidence

It is the confidence of the investor that makes possible the development of the natural resources of every country, and the placing of those resources on a permanently sound and profitable foundation. The investor of to-day, be he of large or small means, is offered many opportunities to invest to good advantage in the securities of properties, which, through the united efforts of brains, labor and capital, have attained a position of established value and large earning capacity. If you would take advantage of the investment opportunities of to-day, we suggest that you send for

Bond Circular 1047
"Safety and Income"

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Fifty Companies
are included in the 1913 edition of our
Copper Share Statistics
Production, earnings per share, dividends, and all other important facts are given.

Phone 8300 Rector, or Write for Copy

Thompson, Towle & Co.
Members N. Y. & Boston Stock Exchanges
1605 Bankers Trust Building
New York

Our April Bond Circular
presents a variety of sound issues at low prices, reflecting the influence of the prevailing high rates for money.

	Yielding
Municipal,	4.25% to 4.73%
Railroad,	4.20% to 5.05%
Public Utility,	4.50% to 6.00%

These carefully selected offerings are recommended to institutions, guardians, trustees and individuals as adapted to their requirements. We shall be glad to confer by correspondence or in person with a view to making suitable selections.

April Bond Circular AG-4 Sent Upon Request.

N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

Sixteen Times Interest Charges
For individual investors we offer an ideal tax-free security at a price to yield 6%.
The bonds are guaranteed, principal and interest, by a corporation whose net earnings have averaged for many years more than sixteen times interest on the outstanding bonds, and whose gross business is about $20,000,000 annually.
We shall be pleased to send additional information.

F. J. LISMAN & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
30 Broad St., New York
Philadelphia Stock Ex. Building | Chicago 108 So. La Salle St. | Boston 50 Cong. Street | Hartford 39 Pearl Street

SECURITY OF PRINCIPAL
STABILITY OF INCOME
are combined in our offerings of
First Mortgage Public Utility Bonds
Yielding from
5% to 5.55%
Information on request.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
42 Broadway, New York
Boston Chicago Detroit

Henry Clews & Co.
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, 17, AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for investors, also carried on liberal terms.
Banking accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
issued available the world over.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

If the easing of commercial discount rates and the further contraction in bank clearings reported last week be accepted as confirming other indicia of a recession in commercial activity, it may be assumed that factors are already at work which will tend to correct the influence which was most prominently reflected in last week's incidents in the financial markets—the scarcity of capital for investment in securities. Every day last week saw a decline in the average level of bond quotations, and every day but one a decline in the average of stock prices. Saturday's figures, compared with those of a week earlier, showed an average net decline of a half-point in forty bond issues, suggestive of the position of the bond list as a whole, and the general average of stocks suffered a fall of about 1¼ points. Even more strikingly than by the record of the general movement of bond prices was the scarcity of capital seeking investment at going rates, revealed by the fact that the public subscriptions to the $30,000,000 of St. Paul bonds, at a slightly better than a 4½ per cent. basis, covered only about two-thirds of the issue. The investment market had attached much importance to the results to be realized with this St. Paul offer. Enthusiastic response, it was felt, would indicate that the turning point in the investment market had been reached. On the other hand an unsatisfactory volume of subscriptions would mean, it was claimed, that the process of readjustment which had already been under way for some time had not yet reached its culmination. The event bore out the accuracy of the latter view, for bond prices continued to recede after the results of the St. Paul subscription became known, although the pressure upon the market was not as great at the week's close as it had been eight or ten days earlier. Money had for some time been easy enough superficially to have suggested that a market might readily be found for an issue of prime bonds offered on an interest basis nearly 2 per cent. above the prevailing quotation for call loans. The explanation of the apparent contradiction between very easy call money rates and the failure of a relatively high rate to call forth plentiful subscriptions to a highly regarded bond issue lies in the fact that the chief reason for the market ease in day-to-day money is found in the very limited demand for such loans. Only limited demand satisfactorily explains the prevalence of such low call money rates after the loss by our banks since the beginning of the year of well over $40,000,000 gold for export to Europe and South America. Money of the kind for which the demand has been large has commanded high rates. With commercial paper being discounted at 6 per cent. for high grade names and above that for less well-known ones it could not be said that the money position was easy, notwithstanding the much lower rates at which Stock Exchange borrowers were being accommodated.

During the closing days of last week a change was noted in the commercial paper department of the money market. The rates for the best names, which had stood at 6 per cent., declined to 5½ per cent., and commercial paper dealers reported that the supply of paper was diminishing. This suggests some contraction in commercial operations and may mark the beginning of a movement in commercial paper rates, which may greatly reduce the present difference between the yield on funds invested in commercial discounts and the interest rate obtainable on bonds at current prices. Bonds are not an ideal investment for banking institutions, but just as selling by banks contributed in no small measure to the recent unsettlement in bond prices the reverse of this influence would be exerted by the return of conditions in the money market, which would prompt banking institutions to seek again employment for funds in the bond market. What is really called for, however, to completely adjust the situation which was reflected in last week's bond market events is an accumulation of capital in the hands of individual investors acting directly or through savings institutions, which would be sufficient to absorb securities issued for needed work of improvement or development. That it would seem can only come about by more liberal saving of income than has been the habit of late. Other factors may well exert temporary influence, but the real cure is to be found in the growth of a more saving spirit.

The remaking of the tariff in which Congress is now actively engaged is most generally pointed to as explaining the halting tendency in trade, which is finding reflection in many directions, even though the volume of business remains, as it is pretty sure to remain, very large. There are broader influences at work, however, which it seems to many observers are exerting concomitant influence. Credit readjustments which seem called for in some directions is one of the chief of these influences. In an investment situation such as that which now exists the less urgent needs of borrowers may be allowed to wait, for evidently the terms upon which those with funds to invest are insisting may make borrowers hesitate to pay the price. This is not without its collateral advantages. In last week's discussion of the demands for money the requirements of municipalities were a large figure. Our cities have been rather too free and easy borrowers, and the present difficulty of borrowing on reasonable terms may well tend to put a check on extravagant expenditures. Certainly it should have that effect.

Our own market was not the only one which was concerned last week with the problems of new financing, but this phase of the situation was overshadowed in the markets abroad by the greater importance attached there to the favorable shaping of events in international politics and by the decided easing in money which led up to and continued after the reduction on Thursday in the Bank of England's rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent. There was less doubt about the early conclusion of peace at the close of last week than at any previous period. The belief that the grounds for this hope were very substantial was strengthened by the willingness of the Bank of England to reduce its discount rate from the figure at which it had been maintained ever since the early days of the conflict between Turkey and the Balkan States. The signing of the peace treaty would not necessarily cause further easing in money rates, for the present ease seems at least in part due to withholding from the market by those who need to borrow but who first would see peace restored.

Very few beyond the immediate neighborhood of the Stock Exchange seemed to be interesting themselves in the stocks last week. The interest of the financial community as a whole was centred elsewhere. Though on some days of the week the movement was fairly broad, prices seemed to be governed chiefly by the maneuverings of professional traders. It was natural that the stock market should take notice of what was going on in the bond market, and in the influences at work there may perhaps be found a sufficient explanation of the indifference of outsiders and of the dragging of prices, with dealings left almost solely in the hands of habitual traders.

UPWARD TREND IN BERLIN.

Continued Optimism in View of the Improved Political Outlook.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 20.—The upward movement continued on the Berlin Boerse last week, in consequence of the gradual improvement of the general international situation. The reduction of the Bank of England's discount rate was interpreted in Germany as conclusive evidence that the recent period of strain was definitely disappearing.

Industrial securities led the advance in the stock market, the speculative world being convinced that a season of good times is immediately ahead for German manufacturing interests. The German steel and iron trade hopes to profit substantially from the Belgian strike, chiefly in the foreign orders which are customarily given to its Belgian competitors.

A favorable impression was created in German financial and commercial quarters by President Wilson's attitude on the Panama tolls question and the prospect of a substantial reduction of the American tariff.

LONDON PUBLIC HANGS BACK.

Better Balkan Outlook and Cheaper Money Have Little Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 20.—The stock markets have not yet responded to the favorable political outlook and cheaper money. There has been some increase in the dealings for the public, but not enough to create activity. An encouraging feature has been the success for some weeks of new issues of securities, but it is feared that this success will only give a renewed impetus to borrowings.

American stocks have shown more activity. Wall Street advices have been rather discouraging, but Europe has ignored them, and the steady purchases of leading American stocks in London has counteracted the Wall Street sales and helped quotations. On Saturday, however, the American market was dull all day, the tone of the Tokio debate giving rise to some uneasiness.

A further reduction of the Bank rate is anticipated soon, the Bank figures justifying a 4 per cent. charge.

PARIS BOURSE ACTIVE.

Nancy Incident Did Not Have Expected Effect on Stocks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 20.—Contrary to the general expectation, a very active week on the Bourse followed the Nancy incident, which, although its importance is redided here, is being taken seriously in Germany.

The Bank of England's reduction of the rate has had a favorable influence here, although the Bank of France is not following its example. The chief features of the market were Rios, which were buoyant at the beginning of the week but closed heavy. As soon as the Nancy incident is definitely settled satisfactorily and the Balkan armistice is signed, renewed activity is expected.

TAX MEN CAN ENTER.

Authority to Go Into Buildings Given by the Kerrigan Bill.

President Lawson Purdy and Commissioner Charles T. White of the Tax Board made it plain yesterday that they were very much gratified by the passage of the Kerrigan bill through the Legislature. This bill makes it clear that the department, acting through its employes, may enter upon real property and into buildings at all reasonable times in performance of its duties.

Heretofore this matter has been in dispute, with the result that in many cases it was necessary for Deputy Tax Commissioners and others to go all the way back to their offices after visiting a building to get official backing to enter. In many cases watchmen and janitors refused to permit department employes to enter without written authority from the owners of the buildings. The Kerrigan bill says:

"The department may, by its officers and employes or others acting in its behalf, enter upon real property and into buildings and structures at all reasonable times to ascertain the character of the property."

FIND HARDSHIPS IN TARIFF BILL

Merchants and Importers Say Administrative Features Are Unjust.

SEEKING TO MODIFY THEM

Merchants' Association Working to That End Through Its Committee on Customs.

The merchants and business men of New York have never shown greater opposition to a proposed law than they are showing toward the administrative sections of the Underwood Tariff Revision bill, now pending before Congress, according to a statement in the Bulletin of the Merchants' Association to be made public this morning.

"In response to many letters of protest and scores of verbal objections from among its members," The Bulletin will say, "the Merchants' Association is undertaking to bring about a modification of these sections of the bill and the elimination of their most objectionable features. With this end in view, Thomas H. Downing, Chairman of the association's Committee on Customs Service and Revenue Law, and S. C. Mead, Secretary of the association, went to Washington last week and conferred there with influential representatives of the Administration.

"The administrative regulations provided by the bill are said to place more hardships upon the importing interests than any customs act framed by the high protectionists. The contention is made that some of the administrative provisions are unconstitutional, and it is feared that many of them may bring about serious international complications should they be enacted. Complaint is made that, while the bill lets down the bars in respect to tariff rates, it proposes in the rules governing the importation of merchandise to inflict hardships and additional risks."

The Bulletin cites the following as features of the Underwood bill against which criticism is especially directed:

It gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to forbid the entry of merchandise in cases where the shipper or seller refuses to permit an inspection of his books.

A similar provision with respect to American residents who decline to permit their books to be inspected.

The imposition of a purchase fee.

It gives the Board of General Appraisers power to summon witnesses and requires them to produce data relating to goods previously imported.

It requires the registration of commissioners and purchasing agents with American Consuls abroad.

Chairman Downing says that nearly all the additions to the old administrative law which the proposed act contains are written in a harsh spirit, and convey the impression that the originator of the new conditions considered the large majority of importers "dishonest and unworthy of consideration." Objections to certain provisions of the proposed law are thus set forth in the Bulletin:

Paragraph O of the new Tariff bill gives appraising officers the right to compel the production of all papers relating to the case under consideration, and in addition prescribes that the importer must furnish information concerning any merchandise that has been previously imported. Conditions may have changed entirely since goods were originally imported or the importation may have occurred many years before, but the importer, who, under this law, is considered guilty until he proves his innocence, must remember and explain every detail satisfactorily to the appraising officer or take his punishment.

Paragraph U states that if any person selling, shipping, or consigning, or manufacturing merchandise exported to the United States "shall fail or refuse to submit to the inspection of a duly authorized investigating officer of the United States, when so requested to do, any of his books, records, or accounts pertaining to the classification of such merchandise" the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to exclude from entry any merchandise sold, shipped, consigned, or manufactured by such person.

Paragraph V empowers the Secretary of the Treasury, if American residents should decline to show their books, papers, &c., in connection with imported merchandise, to refuse entry of imported merchandise of any person "engaged and dealing in such imported merchandise" if he shall fail or refuse to submit his books to official inspection. This covers not only merchandise shipped to such person, but to all merchandise intended for delivery to the party in question.

The special agents in the past have frequently demanded books, papers, and accounts from certain importing merchants, and in many instances the merchants have given up their private documents and papers, although the special agents have not possessed any legal right to obtain the same. The proposed act seems to be intended to give the special agents more power to harass the importing merchants than they have ever possessed before.

The imposition of a tax of $1 on every protest, and the proposition that such tax must be paid within two days after filing protest, and the requiring of the filing of a separate protest on each different issue all seem to indicate that the new measure was intended to increase the present hardships of the Customs Administrative act instead of ameliorating these conditions.

"It is almost inconceivable," Chairman Downing says, "that the Democratic Ways and Means Committee, who have made so many reductions in the schedules and have shown such a strong disposition to lessen the onerous tariff conditions, should have accepted, as they so frankly say, the reports made by bi-partisan committees appointed by a former President who represented a party whose ideas are so diametrically opposed to the principles of the present Administration.

"Is it not conceivable to assume that Mr. Underwood may have been deluded by 'the Greeks bearing gifts'?"

After to-day the headquarters of the Merchants' Association will be in the Woolworth Building. By the end of the present week all the various bureaus of the association will have been transferred from the old quarters at 54-60 Lafayette Avenue.

Ex-Chairman William R. Willcox of the Public Service Commision has been elected a Director of the association. He succeeds Herman A. Metz, who resigned after his election to Congress.

WOULD ASSESS CEMETERIES

Legislature to be Asked to Consider Bill Making Them Pay for Improvements.

An effort will be made this week to get out of committee in the Albany Legislature the bill introduced by Senator Bernard H. Patten of Queens to amend the law exempting cemeteries in New York City from assessment for public improvements. The trustees of Calvary, Linden Hill, St. Michael's Lutheran, Cypress Hills, Evergreen, Mount Zion, St. John's and Maple Grove cemeteries in Queens have united to fight the measure through their counsel, Richard T. Green. The Board of Estimate has approved the bill. Borough President Connolly of Queens has said that the improvement of highways in his borough is prevented by the inability of the authorities to take land owned by the cemeteries for improvements, and to make them pay their share of the cost of improvements.

The Lutheran cemetery drained part of its lands into the big Myrtle Avenue sewer, although it did not pay anything toward the cost of the sewer.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.
April 14	98¼	98¼
April 15	98⅝	97¼
April 16	98⅛	97¼
April 17	98½	97⅞
April 18	99	98½
April 19	99¼	98⅝
Week's range	99¼	97¼

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 14	90⅞	90½	89⅜	89¼	89⅛	88⅝
April 15	91⅛	89⅝	89⅝	88⅞	89	88
April 16	90⅜	89½	89⅝	88½	88⅝	88
April 17	91¼	90⅜	89⅞	88⅝	88⅞	88½
April 18	91⅜	91¼	90¼	90⅛	89½	89
April 19	91⅝	91⅜	90⅝	90⅜	89⅝	89⅜
Week's r'ge	91⅞	89½	90⅜	88½	89⅝	88

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 14	55½	54⅝	56¼	55⅝	57⅛	56⅜
April 15	55⅞	54⅞	56½	55⅞	57	56
April 16	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝	56⅜	55⅝
April 17	55½	54⅜	55⅞	55½	56⅝	56¼
April 18	56	55⅝	56⅜	55⅞	57⅛	56⅞
April 19	56	55⅜	56⅝	56¼	57⅛	56⅝
W'k's r'ge	56	54⅜	56⅝	54¼	57⅛	55⅞

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 14	35	34⅜	34½	34⅛	34¼	33⅞
April 15	35⅜	34½	34⅜	33⅝	34¼	33½
April 16	35⅛	34⅝	34½	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝
April 17	35	34⅝	34⅜	34	34⅛	33⅞
April 18	35⅜	35	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34⅛
April 19	35⅛	35	34⅝	34½	34¼	34⅛
W'k's r'ge	35⅜	34⅜	34⅝	33⅝	34½	33⅝

Provisions.
Chicago.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 14	11.00	10.85	11.00	10.87
April 15	10.85	10.80	10.82	10.80
April 16	10.95	10.80	10.90	10.80
April 17	11.02	10.95	10.95	10.87
April 18	11.20	11.07	11.10	11.00
April 19	11.22	11.20	11.15	11.12
Week's range	11.22	10.80	11.15	10.80

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 14	11.35	11.22	11.17	11.02
April 15	11.20	11.12	11.10	10.95
April 16	11.30	11.10	11.05	10.95
April 17	11.37	11.30	11.07	11.05
April 18	11.45	11.37	11.22	11.12
April 19	11.47	11.47	11.25	11.22
Week's range	11.47	11.10	11.25	10.95

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 14	20.02	19.72	20.20	19.90
April 15	19.62	19.55	19.85	19.67
April 16	19.55	19.35	19.70	19.40
April 17	19.62	19.55	19.77	19.67
April 18	19.87	19.75	20.05	19.82
April 19	19.95	19.87	20.07	20.02
Week's range	20.02	19.35	20.20	19.40

New York.

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 14	11.82	11.75	11.81	11.74
April 15	11.81	11.71	11.83	11.74
April 16	11.88	11.76	11.88	11.78
April 17	11.96	11.81	11.92	11.82
April 18	11.98	11.72	11.91	11.71
April 19	11.73	11.63	11.71	11.53
Week's range	11.98	11.63	11.92	11.53

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
April 14	11.39	11.33	11.41	11.35
April 15	11.47	11.39	11.51	11.40
April 16	11.47	11.39	11.51	11.43
April 17	11.47	11.39	11.50	11.42
April 18	11.44	11.31	11.47	11.34
April 19	11.30	11.26	11.34	11.29
Week's range	11.47	11.26	11.51	11.29

Highest and lowest prices for the more active of the above commodities thus far this year have been as follows:

	Highest, 1913.		Lowest, 1913.	
Wheat, No. 1	$1.03⅜	Apr. 9	.97¼	Mar. 17
Wheat, No. 2	1.16	Apr. 18	$1.07	Jan. 8
Corn	.60½	Apr. 18	.57	Jan. 9
Oats	.41	Apr. 3	.32½	Mar. 17
Flour	4.80	Jan. 21	4.65	Jan. 2
Lard	11.65	Mar. 28	10.00	Jan. 7
Pork	22.50	Mar. 24	19.00	Jan. 10
Beef	24.00	Jan. 2	23.00	Feb. 11
Coffee	.13⅞	Jan. 2	.11	Apr. 8
Sugar	4.99	Jan. 2	4.29	Apr. 10
Iron	18.75	Jan. 2	17.75	Apr. 17
Steel billets	28.50	Jan. 8	27.50	Jan. 2
Lead	4.35	Mar. 6	4.25	Jan. 3
Tin	51.12½	Jan. 15	45.75	Mar. 13
Copper	17.22½	Jan. 2	14.00	Feb. 18
Cotton	13.40	Jan. 2	12.40	Mar. 1
Print cloths	.04 1-16	Jan. 2	.03⅞	Mar. 13

Range in 1912 was as follows: Wheat, No. 2, red, high, $1.27, May 10; low, 98c, Jan. 2. Corn, high, 94c, May 8; low, 64c, Dec. 29. Oats, high, 64½c, April 18; low, 38c, Nov. 15. Flour, high, $5.95, May 10; low, $4.00, Dec. 10. Lard, high, 12.60c, Oct. 11; low, 9.10c, Feb. 26. Pork, high, $20.75, May 10; low, $17, Jan. 5. Beef, high, $24, Dec. 23; low, $14.50, Jan. 2. Coffee, high, 15¾c, Oct. 17; low, 13¼c, Jan. 13. Sugar, high, 5.80c, Feb. 16; low, 4.65c, Jan. 2. Iron, high, $18.75, Dec. 6; low, $14.75, Jan. 2. Steel billets, high, $27, Oct. 23; low, $19.50, March 13. Lead, high, 5.20c, Sept. 19; low, 4c, Feb. 5. Tin, high, 51.10c, Dec. 2; low, 42c, Jan. 13. Copper, high, 17.50c, Aug. 26; low, 13.65c, Feb. 5. Cotton, high, 13.40c, July 29; low, 9.90c, Jan. 2. Print cloths, high, 4 1-16c, Dec. 6; low, 3⅛c, Jan. 2.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Total reserve increased	£1,123,000
Notes reserved increased	1,037,000
Notes in circulation decreased	295,000
Public deposits decreased	266,000
Other deposits decreased	999,000
Government securities	Unchanged
Other securities decreased	2,376,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£37,922,106	£37,817,240	£36,472,431
Reserve	27,930,000	27,638,020	26,839,666
Notes res	26,498,000	26,250,355	25,784,105
Res. to liab.	47⅝%	45⅝%	47⅝%
Circulation	28,442,000	28,620,220	28,083,365
Public dep	15,810,000	18,097,109	17,642,038
Other dep	42,489,000	41,868,562	38,504,202
Gov. sec	13,032,000	14,280,713	14,971,344
Other sec	35,097,000	36,747,117	32,171,097

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£37,922,106	£27,930,000	£35,097,000
1912	37,817,240	27,638,020	36,747,117
1911	36,472,431	26,839,666	32,171,097
1910	35,736,927	25,642,202	27,831,588
1909	38,080,970	27,935,710	31,178,807
1908	36,801,140	24,657,740	30,033,292
1907	35,894,896	25,794,496	34,325,702

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P. C.		P. C.
1913	47⅛	1907	44⅝
1912	45⅝	1906	43⅜
1911	47⅜	1905	51⅝
1910	50⅝	1904	40⅝
1909	48⅝	1903	48⅛
1908	50	1902	50⅛

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings decreased	1,533,000
Silver holdings increased	1,341,000
Notes in circulation increased	27,475,000
General deposits increased	21,775,000
Bills discounted increased	81,950,000
Treasury deposits increased	73,575,000
Advances decreased	13,600,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,249,466,000	3,214,575,000	3,229,825,000
Silver	892,084,000	807,900,000	841,650,000
Circ'n	5,884,755,000	5,307,931,290	5,290,852,555
Gen. dep	563,950,000	688,677,902	630,737,648
Bills dis.	1,718,726,000	1,182,193,741	1,029,313,617
Tr. dep.	213,036,000	109,539,519	128,218,949
Advan's.	714,929,000	601,939,716	617,312,785

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,430,250,000	874,750,000	5,178,814,585
1909	3,581,275,000	881,925,000	5,129,779,410
1908	2,795,983,215	901,267,074	4,793,024,970
1907	2,583,669,500	980,538,802	4,834,710,795

Bank of Germany.

	Marks.
Gold on hand increased	39,709,000
Gold and silver increased	60,656,000
Notes in circulation decreased	193,575,000
Treasury bills decreased	13,408,000
Deposits increased	9,942,000
Loans decreased	1,970,000
Discounts decreased	238,761,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows in marks:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gold and silver—	1,294,225,000	1,236,640,000	1,100,240,000
Loans and discounts—	1,386,462,000	1,268,900,000	1,113,100,000
Circulation—	1,939,634,000	1,737,940,000	1,617,560,000

The cash holdings in 1910 were 1,115,380,000 marks; in 1909, 1,053,900,000; in 1908, 915,480,000; in 1907, 942,020,000.

BALTIMORE.

Sales of stocks on the Baltimore Stock Exchange during the past week, together with the high, low, and last selling prices were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Baltimore Electric pf.	44	43¼	43¼
70	Baltimore Trust	158½	158½	158½
5	Bank of Baltimore	183	183	183
25	Consolidation Coal	100	100	100
150	C. G., E. L. & P.	112¼	112	112
23	C. G., E. L. & P. pf.	115	115	115¼
5	Fidelity Trust	237½	237½	237½
5	Finance & Guaranty	110	110	110
3,850	Houston Oil com. t. c.	21¼	20½	21
15	Houston Oil pf. t. c.	64	64	64
190	M.-Mechanics Bank	84	83½	84
260	Munsey Trust	107	105	107
5	Maryland Casualty	102	102	102
10	Northern Central	120	120	120
60	Penn. Water & P.	65	65	65
100	Seaboard Air Line	18½	18½	18½
10	Union Bank	140	140	140
3,150	United Railways	20½	20¾	20½

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Louisiana	4%	Jan. 1914
Tennessee	3%	July 1913

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DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ‡Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 19, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Apr. 19, 1913. Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do pref.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	55	60
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M & S.	93	98
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	$80	$83
Do pf. ($50)	1,337,500	1½	Q	May 1, 13	$44	$46
Am. P. & L.	5,331,400	1	Q	Mar 1, 13	$72½	$73
Do 6%cu.pf	5,331,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	$79½	$81
Do op. war.	1,404,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 6%nos,'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	99½	100
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do pref.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	64	65½
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do pref.	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ashev'le L. & P. 1st s. f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Au. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	98½	101
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s,'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89	92
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	..	..
Do com.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	..
Bir., R. L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88¼	..
Do ref. ex6s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	101½	102½
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,274,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	104
Buff. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	25	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
B. & N. Falls El. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42.	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Butte E. & P. Co. 1st 5s, '51	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 13	73	78
Capital Tr. Do 1st 5s, '47	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	122	123½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	110¼
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Do. 6s, 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	70	73
C. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	101
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '31.	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	102
Co. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '38.	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pref.	840,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	50	..
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86½	87
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15,13	74	74¼
Do 1st 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102¾
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '38	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
El. L. & S. pf.	3,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	99¼b	101b
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '50.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	99
El. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	½	Q	J. & J.	34¼	38
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	80	83
Ex. Spgs. W., G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T. Co.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	30	33
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 28,13	79	82
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	90b	92½b
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
Guan. P. & E. Do pf.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do 6s, '32.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	68	71
Harwood El. 5s, '20.	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Int. Ry. & P. B. Div. 5s, '31	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
L. & O. Div 1st 5s.	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102¾	104
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
B. & P. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	68¼
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	14	17
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 11	35	37
Do 1st l.r.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	88
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. E. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	103
K. C. 2.4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	74	75
K. C. W. 5s.	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	83
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13.	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	92
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	97½b	100b
Do 5s of '22.	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st5s,'33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
L. A. G. & El. 5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Mobile El. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,13	92½b	95b
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Montana Pr. Do pf.	.....	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	40	41
Musk'e G. & E. pf	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	100	102
Mar 1, 13	95b	97½b				
Do 1st5s,'26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s,'19	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. L., H. & P. c. t. 5s,'20	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. Y. West'n LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	82
Do d. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79½	80½
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	..	..	Dec 31,12	88	92
Do 1st5s,'51	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	92
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	19½	22
Do pf. ex. d	8,388,700	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	81¾	82½
N. T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	101
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Ont. P. sto'k	8,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	84
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	100
Ot. R. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	92½b	95b
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101½
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,970,440	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	106	107
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 13	$50	..
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	$48	$52
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52.	1,800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	24½	25½
Do pf.	6,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	74	76
Roch Ry. & Ls. 5s tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	83	84½
Rockfd. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99½
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	97
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	100
Sag. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
SanDiegoCon G. & E. 1st 5s, '29.	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
SciotoVal. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	99
ScrantonEl. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102½
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	62½	70
Do cons'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,13	99½	101
Seattle Elec. Co. con5s,'29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	99
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92¼	94½
So. Cal. Ed. Co.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Sou. Pow. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '39	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	81	84
Stan G. & E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$15	$16
Do pf. ($50)	10,977,950	2	Q	Mar 15,13	$43	$45
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	101½
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 13	75	76½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	83
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
United Util. Do pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	37	40
	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	100b	102½b
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '49	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	..
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 1, 13	92	93
Do pf.	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 12	92	93
Do con. 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	83½	83¾
W. City G. & E. pf.	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	90b	92½b
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	17	20
Do 6% cum pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	49	50
West. St. G & E.	3,506,000	..	..	.....	46	48

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 19, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Apr. 19, 1913. Asked.
Do pf.	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	80	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel El 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s.'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
Y'gst'n & O. R 1st 5s.'35	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 19, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Apr. 19, 1913. Asked.
Am Bk Note Co. ($50)	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,13	49	51
Do. pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	53	54½
Am. Chicle. Do pref.	6,000,000	1	M	Apr 19,13	197	200
	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	95	99
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	102½	106½
Do pref.	1,600,000	4	S	Mar 1, 13	142	145½
Am. Graph'e.	1,500,000	4	S	Mar 1, 13	30	51
Do pref.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 13	..	80
Am. Screw.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 15,13	141	150
Am. St. Fy. 6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	90½	102
Am. Typef'rs Do. pref.	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15,13	43	46
	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	100	103
Am. Writ. Pa. Ast. Y'n'r Mts.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	2¼
& Dk. 6s,'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Aril'g'n Mills	8,000,000	4	S	Jan 1, 13	104½	109½
Autos's Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	1	Y	J. & J.	19	21
Do 6s.	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	60	61½
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	101	103½
Bar. & Sm. C.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	15
Do. pref.	1,250,000	2	Q	Mar ... 13	..	55
Bliss, E. W. Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 11	75	80
Do. pref.	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	114½	115
Bord. C. M.	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15,13	114½	115½
Do pref.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,13	106	107
Brad. Copper Do 6s.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	8¾
	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	173	185
Do 7s, new.	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	175	180
Brown Shoe. Do. pref.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	48	52
	6,000,000	1¾	Q	May 1,13	92	96
Celluloid Cen. Firewks Do pref.	5,925,000	1½	Q	Mar 3, 13	132	135
	1,406,800	..	..	1907	2	3
	1,267,200	3½	A	..	22	26
Childs C Do pref.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 10,13	170	176
	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Mar 10,13	108	112
Cluett-Pea. Do pref.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	54	56
	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	98½	100
Com'ltg-Tabulating Rec. Do 6s.	10,457,218	1	Q	Apr 10,13	38	39½
	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	77	78
Con. R. Tire. Do pref.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	18	23
	1,149,500	..	..	.....	60	75
Contin. Can. Do pref.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	51	58
	5,500,000	2½	y	Apr 1, 13	93	96
Crock.-Wh'ler Do pref.	1,700,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	85	88
	600,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	104	107
D., L. & W. C.	6,590,700	2½e	Q	Apr 15,13	295	310
Em.-Brant'm. Do pref.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	40	45
	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	90	96
Hav. Tob. Hav. Tob. pf.	29,790,700	..	..	.....	2½	4
	4,703,800	..	..	.....	7	10
Houston Oil. Do pref.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	20½	21½
	.....	..	..	.....	62	64½
Int. Nickel. Do pref.	38,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 1, 13	137	139
	9,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	103	105
K. C. Stky'ds Do cv.5s,'13	8,250,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	78	79
	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Kaufm'n B's Dept. Stor's Do pref.	7,500,000	..	..	.....	46	..
	2,500,000	w	w	Apr 1, 13	96	..
Lanston Mon L. V. Coal Sales.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	84½	85
	6,060,800	2½	Q	Apr 21,13	215	225
Lima Loco C. Marconi of Am. (new).	1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	99
	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	5½
Merg. Lino. Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36.	12,797,000	3	Q	Mar 31,13	218½	219½
	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	95
Otis Elevator Do pref.	6,371,400	1	Q	Apr 15,18	80	82½
	6,451,100	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	97	99½
Pope Mfg. Co. Do pref.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	10	22
	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 31,13	60	64
Proc & Gam. Do pref.	12,000,000	2	Q	May 15, 13	530	575
	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15,13	190	220
Pratt & Wh. pref.	1,225,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	101	..
Rem. Type. Do 1st pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	39	40
	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	99	101
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	99	101
Royal Bak P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,13	195	205
Do 6s cum pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,13	104	108
Saf. C.H. & L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	111¾	112½
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 13	295	300
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 13	70	75
Temple Ir'n 4s	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	105
U. S. Envy 5s	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100‡	101
Do pref.	3,750,000	8z	S	Mar 1, 13	102¾	104¾
Do comm'n	750,000	..	..	.....	118	125
West. Pac 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	83
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	62	66
Do pref.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	92	98

s—Including 4½% paid on account of deferred dividends.
y—At rate of 7% per annum for period from Dec. 1, 1912, to April 1, 1913.
w—At rate of 7% per annum for period from Feb. 18 to April 1, 1913.
c—Also 20% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Am. L. & Tr.	10,395,400	2½s	Q	May 1, 13	375	385
Do pf.	14,238,200	1½	Q	May 1, 13	105	107
Aub. G. 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
B'klyn Boro. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Buff. Gas.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	5
Buff. Gas. pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	15	..
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '58.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	92½	95
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	102¼
Cities Serv... Do pf.	5,499,480	5-12	M	May 1, 13	113	116
	2,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	86	87
Col. G. & F.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Mar 1, 13	31	32½
C. G. & F. pf.	5,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 13	66	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36.	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Do deb. 5s.	950,000	..	..	1907	2	3
mtg. 5s, '50	905,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	93
Day. Gas. 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	..
Den. G. & E.	6,000,000	4	S	Apr 1, 13	220	..
Do gen.5s.	6,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
E. O. G. 1st 5s	14,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	99
Hud. Co. Gas.	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 12	130	132
Ind. Ltg Co.	4,500,000	1	S	Apr ... 13	38	42
Do 1st 4s, '58	5,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	68	70
Kan. City Gas ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	80
Do 1st 5s, '52	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
J'ville 5s, '37.	1,200,000	1½	Q	M.J.S.D	94	96
Kan. Nat. G. Do 1st 6s, '16	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11
	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	98
Do 2d 6s, '15	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	64	67
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Lin. G. & E. Do 5s, '41.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	30	32
	796,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	80
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	97	100
Minn. G. 5s.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
N. Y. & Q. El. R. con. 5s, '45.	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	105
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 13	97	99½
N. Union Gas 5s of '27...	3,500,000	..	..	.....	100	102
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29.	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	97½
Pac. G. & E. Do pref.	31,908,750	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	58	*59
	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,13	90½	91
Port. G. & C. 5s	4,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	99
Do pf. Stock	1,350,000	1¾	Q	May 1,13	102	106
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
S. J. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	124	126
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,478,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99½
S'b'y Wat. 5s	4,400,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104	104½
Stand. (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1½	S	Dec 31,12	60	..
Do pref.	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31,12	90	..
Do 1st 5s, '30	1,862,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	105
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102¾
Syra. L. & P. con. 1st 5s, '54.	5,508,500	2½	S	J. & J.	80	83
Wash'ton G. Do 5s, 1960.	2,600,000	V	V	V	85½	85½
	2,880,000	2½	S	M. & N.	108¼	109
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	5
Wilkesbar'e G. & E. 1st 5s, '55.	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103

*Ex dividend.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety.	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,13	197	201
Bd. & Mtg. Gu.	5,000,000	3½	Q	Feb 15,13	307	311
City of N. Y.	500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	170	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 13	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 18,13	940	955
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	460	500
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	Jan 2, 13	300	310
First Mg. Gu.	250,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK APRIL 19	1,380,098	SALES WEEK ENDED APRIL 19	$11,038,000
SALES WEEK APRIL 12	2,078,685	SALES WEEK ENDED APRIL 12	16,822,000
SALES WEEK APRIL 20, 1912	3,191,628	SALES WEEK ENDED APRIL 20, 1912	15,364,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	28,146,813	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	181,053,000
SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	43,669,553	SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	279,661,520

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended April 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Wks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, April 19. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended April 19, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	139⅞	Mar. 13	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	3	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO	100	..	..	..	145	217½	— ⅝	138	145	....
..	..	4¼	Feb. 1	2⅝	Apr. 1	17,196,600	..	..	..	Allis-Chal. Co. t. r., 3d pd.	100	3½	3½	3	3½	4	— ⅝	3	3½	1,000
..	..	12⅛	Jan. 15	6½	Apr. 16	14,165,500	..	..	..	Allis-C. Co. pf. t. r., 3d pf.	100	7¼	7¼	6½	6⅝	8½	— 1½	7	9	400
92¾	60	80⅝	Jan. 2	65¼	Feb. 25	153,887,900	Feb. 24, '13	1¼	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co	100	78	78	75¾	75⅞	83¾	— 1¾	75⅞	76	116,500
63⅝	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	46¼	Jan. 17	18,330,900	Apr. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chemical Co	100	..	..	..	..	55	..	51	53⅜	....
104¼	98	99	Jan. 2	94	Apr. 2	27,112,700	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf	100	95½	95½	95¼	95⅜	101	+ ⅛	95	95½	100
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	25	Mar. 19	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	..	American Beet Sugar Co	100	33½	33½	32½	32½	65⅞	— ⅝	32¼	33	2,250
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	78	Apr. 15	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf	100	78	78	78	78	98	— 8	..	84	100
107⅝	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	93⅜	Apr. 4	4,600,000	Mar. 31, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co	..	..	..	..	..	93⅜	..	92½	95½	....
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	120	Mar. 20	4,000,000	Mar. 31, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	130½	132	....
47⅜	11¼	40⅝	Jan. 31	25½	Jan. 2	41,233,300	..	..	..	American Can Co	100	36	36¼	33	33¼	34½	— 3	33¼	33⅝	59,000
128¼	90⅝	129½	Jan. 30	93⅜	Apr. 19	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf	100	97	97	93⅜	93⅜	116⅝	— 3¾	94	94½	5,745
63⅝	48⅝	50⅜	Jan. 2	47½	Feb. 25	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co	100	51	51	50¼	50¼	59⅜	— ⅝	50	50½	700
120	115	117	Mar. 5	112	Feb. 25	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf	100	115	115	115	115	117	..	114	115	100
60¼	30¾	48¾	Jan. 6	38	Apr. 10	16,264,700	..	..	..	American Cities	100	40½	41	40	40	..	+ 2	37¾	40	600
84¾	75½	78½	Jan. 2	69¼	Apr. 10	20,553,500	Jan. 9, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf	100	70⅝	70¼	70	70	..	— ⅛	69⅝	70¼	800
94	94	97	Mar. 4	87	Mar. 4	10,639,300	Mar. 31, '14	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	....
114	108¾	109¼	Jan. 15	109¼	Jan. 15	2,500,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products pf	100	..	..	..	..	109¼	..	100	108	....
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	42¾	Mar. 18	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co	100	47½	48	47	48	52⅜	+ 1	47	48	700
99¼	95	96¾	Jan. 10	95½	Mar. 28	10,198,800	Dec. 2, '12	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	..	..	..	..	95⅞	..	96	100	....
220	160	166	Feb. 8	160½	Jan. 2	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co	100	163	163	163	163	222	— 2½	159	162	125
7¼	3	5¼	Jan. 8	4	Jan. 14	11,274,100	..	..	..	American Hide & L. Co	100	..	..	..	..	4⅝	..	4⅛	4⅝	....
34	20	28⅝	Feb. 10	22½	Jan. 2	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	— ⅛	25	25½	300
30⅜	18	27⅜	Apr. 4	20	Jan. 2	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	26	27	25⅝	26	28	+ ⅛	26	27	2,400
17⅞	9¼	11½	Jan. 31	9	Feb. 25	16,750,000	..	..	..	American Linseed Co	100	10⅛	10¼	10	10	17½	— ¼	10	10½	500
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	25½	Feb. 26	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf	100	..	..	..	..	41⅝	..	26	29	....
47½	31¾	44½	Jan. 6	33¼	Feb. 25	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	37½	37½	36	36	43⅝	..	35⅝	36½	1,600
110½	103	106⅜	Jan. 2	103¼	Apr. 14	25,000,000	Apr. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf	100	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	108⅝	— ⅝	103	104	300
19¼	4⅜	13	Jan. 3	7⅛	Feb. 18	5,730,200	..	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	..	..	..	..	10¼	..	9¼	10	....
61¼	42	61¼	Jan. 3	47	Feb. 18	8,733,700	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	American Malt Corpor'n pf	100	55	55	52½	52½	54⅝	..	50	52½	40
91	66½	74⅝	Jan. 30	63⅞	Mar. 19	50,000,000	Mar. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co	100	71⅝	71⅝	68	69	84⅞	— 2½	68⅝	69	21,950
109⅝	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	100¼	Mar. 19	50,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf	100	104½	104¼	103½	103½	107⅝	— 1½	103	104	950
89½	84	86	Jan. 9	83⅞	Mar. 25	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B	100	85½	85½	85	85	87	..	85	85½	303
203¼	123	193	Jan. 22	168	Apr. 19	11,001,700	Apr. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co	100	172	172	168	168	190	—10	168	178	1,100
105	99	105	Jan. 21	104	Jan. 6	3,916,300	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Snuff Co. pf new	100	..	..	..	..	103	..	101	103	....
44⅝	28	40¼	Feb. 3	32	Mar. 24	16,218,000	Mar. 31, '13	½	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	35	35	35	35	35¼	— 1	34	35	143
133½	113½	118	Jan. 31	109⅝	Mar. 19	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co	100	114	114	113½	113½	128½	— 1	113	113½	650
124	115½	116⅝	Jan. 28	113	Mar. 20	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	100	..	..	..	..	115	..	115	116¼	....
78	60	66⅛	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	..	..	..	..	62	..	78	60½	64½	....
149½	137⅝	140	Jan. 3	129¼	Apr. 18	344,465,900	Apr. 15, '13	2	Q	American Tel. & Tel. Co	100	131¾	131¾	129¼	129⅝	148¼	— 1¾	129½	130	9,085
254½	241⅜	244¾	Jan. 10	232½	Mar. 19	39,314,700	Mar. 1, '13	2¼	Q	American Tobacco Co	100	239½	239⅝	234⅞	234⅞	258	— 4¼	234	244	1,730
106⅝	101¼	103⅝	Jan. 27	101	Mar. 12	51,641,800	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	103	103	102⅞	102⅞	101⅞	— ⅛	102¾	103½	533
99¾	97½	99	Jan. 4	96	Mar. 17	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Water Works pf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96½	97	....
31	18	21	Apr. 17	16⅜	Mar. 10	20,000,000	..	..	..	American Woolen Co	100	20¼	21	20¼	21	28½	+ 3	20	22	400
94½	79	81	Jan. 3	77½	Feb. 2	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf	100	..	..	..	..	78	..	91	77¾	79½	....
41⅜	25⅛	32¼	Jan. 2	26	Mar. 31	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	SA	Am. Writing Paper pf	100	29½	29½	28½	28½	34½	— 1⅜	28⅝	29¼	300
51⅝	34	41¼	Jan. 2	33⅞	Feb. 25	108,151,900	Apr. 16, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Copper Min. Co	25	39	39	37⅞	37⅞	42¾	— ⅞	37⅞	38	6,500
127½	105¾	112	Jan. 7	104	Feb. 28	9,967,600	Apr. 1, '13	2	Q	Assets Realization Co	100	106	106	106	106	122	— ½	100	109	100
47	41½	42¼	Jan. 30	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½	..	Associated Oil Co	..	..	..	..	..	43¼	..	..	..	....
111⅝	103¼	103⅝	Jan. 6	100	Feb. 25	175,157,000	Mar. 1, '13	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	102½	102⅝	101⅝	102	103⅝	— ⅛	101⅝	101⅞	7,500
104¼	101⅜	102¼	Jan. 29	99⅝	Mar. 20	114,193,500	Feb. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	100⅝	100¼	100	100	103⅜	— ⅛	100⅛	100¼	1,000
148½	130¾	133⅜	Jan. 9	121	Apr. 19	67,556,600	Jan. 10, '13	3½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	123	123	121	121	141	— 2½	121	122	1,763
60¾	49	53¼	Jan. 8	46	Apr. 15	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	3	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	47	47	46	46	..	2	45¼	46	500
108⅛	102½	104⅞	Apr. 16	103⅝	Feb. 17	40,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	3½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	106	..	104⅜	105	600
111⅞	101¼	103⅜	Jan. 22	98¼	Apr. 8	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	99½	100	98¼	98⅝	107½	— ⅞	98¼	98⅝	6,400
91	86¼	88	Jan. 10	80	Apr. 15	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf	100	80	80	80	80	..	— ½	79	80	700
2⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	Batopilas Mining	100	..	..	..	..	1⅜	..	2⅝	1¼	....
51⅝	27¾	41½	Jan. 9	33	Mar. 19	14,862,000	..	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	34½	34½	34	34	39¾	— ¼	33⅞	34	1,500
80	56½	72⅛	Apr. 4	63⅜	Feb. 26	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel Corp. pf	100	71¼	71¼	71	71	71¾	— ⅜	70½	71½	300
94½	76⅝	92⅜	Jan. 9	86⅛	Mar. 10	47,281,200	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	91¾	91¾	89⅝	90½	82⅞	— 1⅝	89⅜	90¼	12,660
149	137½	137⅝	Jan. 27	128	Feb. 25	14,698,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	..	..	..	..	131	..	129	133	....
11¾	8¾	8¾	Mar. 18	7¼	Jan. 21	7,000,000	..	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec.Co	100	8	8	8	8	10	..	8	8¾	450
119¼	105	116	Jan. 30	105	Mar. 18	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '13	2½	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ 3½	100	119½	100
40½	28	31	Feb. 8	27½	Mar. 24	14,647,200	Mar. 1, '13	¾	Q	Butterick Co.	100	28⅝	28	28⅝	28⅝	34	+ ⅜	27½	29	100
72⅜	49¼	56½	Feb. 3	39⅜	Apr. 15	13,572,900	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	CALIF. PETROLEUM	100	44½	44⅝	39¾	42½	42½	— 2¼	42½	42⅞	34,970
93½	84	86	Jan. 30	70¾	Apr. 17	10,600,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	California Petroleum pf	100	73	74½	70¾	74	..	+ 1	74½	74¾	2,300
67⅞	63	63	Feb. 13	62½	Jan. 29	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '13	1½	Q	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	..	63	..	59	64	....
288	226½	268¾	Jan. 9	218¼	Mar. 10	199,987,800	Apr. 1, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	242	245¾	241	242⅜	252	+ 1⅜	242½	242¾	44,630
..	..	239	Apr. 17	215¼	Mar. 11	..	..	..	..	C. P. sub. rcts., 1st inst. pd.	..	236½	239	236½	239	233	..	234	237½	860
101½	99⅞	103⅝	Feb. 6	99¼	Mar. 19	11,280,500	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	99¾	..	99¼	105	....
35⅝	16½	30⅛	Feb. 5	24¾	Mar. 19	39,784,400	..	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	25¼	25½	25	25	27⅜	— ⅛	24⅞	25	2,500
100½	90	97¼	Mar. 3	93	Mar. 24	33,277,800	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Central Leather Co. pf	100	94½	94½	93	93	94½	— 1	92⅞	93⅛	1,000
395	305	362	Mar. 13	325	Mar. 19	27,436,800	Feb. 1, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey	..	..	..	..	..	325	..	365	320	350
121¼	114½	110	Apr. 17	110	Apr. 17	10,000,000	Apr. 9, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	110	110	110	110	121	— 3	..	110	105
85¼	68¼	80	Jan. 2	66	Apr. 7	62,793,700	Mar. 31, '13	1¼	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	68⅝	68⅞	66⅛	67	75⅜	— 1½	66⅞	67⅛	26,700
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	10	Mar. 20	19,537,807	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chicago & Alton	100	..	..	..	..	22	..	10	15	....
40	25	25¾	Feb. 25	25¾	Feb. 25	19,487,800	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf	100	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	....
20⅜	15¾	17⅞	Jan. 9	13	Mar. 10	45,155,200	..	..	..	Chicago Great Western	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
39½	30⅜	33	Jan. 9	28	Mar. 10	40,996,300	..	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
117⅝	69⅝	116¼	Jan. 9	106	Feb. 25	116,348,200	Mar. 3, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
146	139¼	136⅝	Jan. 30	136¼	Feb. 25	116,274,900	Mar. 3, '13	3½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
145	134⅜	138	Jan. 6	132	Feb. 25	130,121,700	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
198	188	188	Mar. 3	185	Apr. 16	22,395,100	Apr. 1, '13	2½	Q	Chicago & Northwestern pf	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
144	136	125	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 24	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
155	150	150½	Jan. 21	150	Feb. 13	11,256,800	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
50⅜	25	47⅜	Jan. 2	33⅞	Feb. 27	3,898,000	..	..	..	Chino Copper	5	42⅜	42⅝	39¾	40½	29⅝	— 2¼	40¼	40¾	19,075
62⅜	45¼	54	Jan. 21	50⅜	Apr. 15	47,056,300	Sep. 1, '10	..	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	..	..	50⅜	53	500
101¼	95	94¾	Jan. 16	90	Apr. 11	10,000,000	Apr. 20, '12	1¾	Q	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	101¼	85	95	....
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	42¾	Mar. 18	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34	34	33	33	30½	— 1	32	32½	1,400
99¼	95	96¾	Jan. 10	95½	Mar. 28	10,198,800	Dec. 2, '12	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	..	..	..	..	95⅞	..	96	100	....
220	160	166	Feb. 8	160½	Jan. 2	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co	100	163	163	163	163	222	— 2½	159	162	125
7¼	3	5¼	Jan. 8	4	Jan. 14	11,274,100	..	..	..	American Hide & L. Co	100	..	..	..	..	4⅝	..	4⅛	4⅝	....
34	20	28⅝	Feb. 10	22½	Jan. 2	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	— ⅛	25	25½	300
30⅜	18	27⅜	Apr. 4	20	Jan. 2	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	26	27	25⅝	26	28	+ ⅛	26	27	2,400
17⅞	9¼	11½	Jan. 31	9	Feb. 25	16,750,000	..	..	..	American Linseed Co	100	10⅛	10¼	10	10	17½	— ¼	10	10½	500
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	25½	Feb. 26	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf	100	..	..	..	..	41⅝	..	26	29	....
47½	31¾	44½	Jan. 6	33¼	Feb. 25	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	37½	37½	36	36	43⅝	..	35⅝	36½	1,600
110½	103	106⅜	Jan. 2	103¼	Apr. 14	25,000,000	Apr. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf	100	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	108⅝	— ⅝	103	104	300
19¼	4⅜	13	Jan. 3	7⅛	Feb. 18	5,730,200	..	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	..	..	..	..	10¼	..	9¼	10	....
61¼	42	61¼	Jan. 3	47	Feb. 18	8,733,700	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	American Malt Corpor'n pf	100	55	55	52½	52½	54⅝	..	50	52½	40
91	66½	74⅝	Jan. 30	63⅞	Mar. 19	50,000,000	Mar. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt. & Ref. Co	100	71⅝	71⅝	68	69	84⅞	— 2½	68⅝	69	21,950
109⅝	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	100¼	Mar. 19	50,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	104½	104¼	103½	103½	107⅝	— 1½	103	104	950
89½	84	86	Jan. 9	83⅞	Mar. 25	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B	100	85½	85½	85	85	87	..	85	85½	303
203¼	123	193	Jan. 22	168	Apr. 19	11,001,700	Apr. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co	100	172	172	168	168	190	—10	168	178	1,100
105	99	105	Jan. 21	104	Jan. 6	3,916,300	Apr. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Snuff Co. pf new	100	..	..	..	..	103	..	101	103	....
44⅝	28	40¼	Feb. 3	32	Mar. 24	16,218,000	Mar. 31, '13	½	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	35	35	35	35	35¼	— 1	34	35	143
133½	113½	118	Jan. 31	109⅝	Mar. 19	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co	100	114	114	113½	113½	128½	— 1	113	113½	650
124	115½	116⅝	Jan. 28	113	Mar. 20	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	100	..	..	..	..	115	..	115	116¼	....
78	60	66⅛	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	..	..	..	..	62	..	78	60½	64½	....
149½	137⅝	140	Jan. 3	129¼	Apr. 18	344,465,900	Apr. 15, '13	2	Q	American Tel. & Tel. Co	100	131¾	131¾	129¼	129⅝	148¼	— 1¾	129½	130	9,085
254½	241⅜	244¾	Jan. 10	232½	Mar. 19	39,314,700	Mar. 1, '13	2¼	Q	American Tobacco Co	100	239½	239⅝	234⅞	234⅞	258	— 4¼	234	244	1,730
106⅝	101¼	103⅝	Jan. 27	101	Mar. 12	51,641,800	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	103	103	102⅞	102⅞	101⅞	— ⅛	102¾	103½	533
99¾	97½	99	Jan. 4	96	Mar. 17	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Water Works pf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96½	97	....
31	18	21	Apr. 17	16⅜	Mar. 10	20,000,000	..	..	..	American Woolen Co	100	20¼	21	20¼	21	28½	+ 3	20	22	400
94½	79	81	Jan. 3	77½	Feb. 2	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf	100	..	..	..	..	78	..	91	77¾	79½	....
41⅜	25⅛	32¼	Jan. 2	26	Mar. 31	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	SA	Am. Writing Paper pf	100	29½	29½	28½	28½	34½	— 1⅜	28⅝	29¼	300
51⅝	34	41¼	Jan. 2	33⅞	Feb. 25	108,151,900	Apr. 16, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Copper Min. Co	25	39	39	37⅞	37⅞	42¾	— ⅞	37⅞	38	6,500
127½	105¾	112	Jan. 7	104	Feb. 28	9,967,600	Apr. 1, '13	2	Q	Assets Realization Co	100	106	106	106	106	122	— ½	100	109	100
47	41½	42¼	Jan. 30	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½	..	Associated Oil Co	..	..	..	..	..	43¼	..	..	..	....
111⅝	103¼	103⅝	Jan. 6	100	Feb. 25	175,157,000	Mar. 1, '13	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	102½	102⅝	101⅝	102	103⅝	— ⅛	101⅝	101⅞	7,500
104¼	101⅜	102¼	Jan. 29	99⅝	Mar. 20	114,193,500	Feb. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	100⅝	100¼	100	100	103⅜	— ⅛	100⅛	100¼	1,000
148½	130¾	133⅜	Jan. 9	121	Apr. 19	67,556,600	Jan. 10, '13	3½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	123	123	121	121	141	— 2½	121	122	1,763
60¾	49	53¼	Jan. 8	46	Apr. 15	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	3	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	47	47	46	46	..	2	45¼	46	500
108⅛	102½	104⅞	Apr. 16	103⅝	Feb. 17	40,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	3½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	106	..	104⅜	105	600
111⅞	101¼	103⅜	Jan. 22	98¼	Apr. 8	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	99½	100	98¼	98⅝	107½	— ⅞	98¼	98⅝	6,400
91	86¼	88	Jan. 10	80	Apr. 15	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf	100	80	80	80	80	..	— ½	79	80	700
2⅞

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 203—Lehigh Valley Coal Co v. Shandalia. 219—Dampskibsselskabet Ella v. International Am S S Co. 230—United States v. Atlantic Fruit Co. 232—Boston Ins Co v. Tug Berne. 238—Fellows v. Borden's Condensed Milk Co. 254—Am Linseed Co v. Plainfield. 255—Sullivan v. Tug R G Townsend. 256—Mitchell v. same. 257—Pilbean v. same. 258—Baker v. same. 208—Foster v. Bucknall S S Lines. 289—Atlas Portland Cement Co v. F Doughty Co. 11—Borrm Hat Co v. United States. 15—United States v. Calhoun.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mack, J. Jury calendar: Case on: 251—Am't Bldg Co v. R U Delapenha Co. Note.—There will be no call of the calendar as previously announced. On April 28 the following cases heretofore set for trial on or before said day will be called again and reset, so far as possible, for definite dates: 187—Boericke v. Ulestres. 206—Pavone v. Penn R R. 148—Van Cleave v. Demorest. 188—Newlands v. Butler. 200—D'Auia v. International Mer Co. 201—Pitaell v. Larkin. 245—Smoke v. Penn R R. 97—Weintraub v. Penn R R. 98—Weintraub v. Penn R R. 218—Weeden v. N Y C & H R R R. 224—Chas H Tellinghast Co v. Sohmer. 225—Chauncy v. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. 230—Priauix v. M Groh's Sons. 213—Inowye v. James T. Haverty's Stables. 169—Michan v. Silvertein. 94—Harned v. International Mercantile Marine Co. 128—Casale v. Lustig. 129—Casale v. Lustig. 182—Lehman v. Morse. 221—United States v. Economu. 179—Nicoll v. Pullman Co. 32—Hurd v. D, L & W R R. 207—Carter & Co. v. Same. 208—Lynch v. Wright Co. 77—Bowers v. Wright Co. 223—Sherwood v. Russell. 227—Poveda v. Penn R R. 146—A H Andrews Co v. Phoenix Am Co. 161—Ellison v. Colonial Bank. 161—Stotesbury v. Hammerstein. 201—Marshall v. Penn R R. 193—J B Sparrow Theatrical Amst Co v. Campbell. 18—Sickles v. Hudson Nav Co. 45—Triple Crossing Co v. McDonald Const Co. 184—Third Nat Bank of Jersey City v. City of N Y. 208—Barnes v. Firemen's Funds Ins Co. 130—United States v. Ulrich Eggs. 210—Sorenson v. Freeley. 211—Darnell v. L I R R. 214—Darnell v. L I R R. 219—Brennan v. Lehigh Valley R R. 220—Veale v. Boston & Maine R R. 226—Bergdoll Repairing Mach Co v. Universal Tob Mach Co. 307—In re Cantrell Clothing Co. 35—Schlottman v. Du Pont Powder Co. 183—Waldis v. Pacific Mail S S Co. 186—Waldis v. Pacific Mail S S Co. 204—Megrue v. Madden. 205—Megrue v. Madden. 206—Fisk Rubber Co v. Automobile Tire Co. 212—U S Lithograph Co v. Weis. 231—Title Guaranty & Trust Co v. Comingale Construction & Tr Co. Review of petition Co v. Green.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar: 74—Jennings v. McClure Co. 79—First Nat Bank of Akron v. Bureau of Nat Literature. 107 and 121—Cont Sec Co v. Interbor R T Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J. Bankruptcy discharges: R. S. Lamberton, F. S. Hallenbeck, J. W. Low, T. H. Getty, Rosarasch, Wallman & Co., D. Goddard, E. H. Mitchell, M. Goodman, L. J. Kaufman, H. Panker, L. Solomon, S. Picard, W. J. Stewart, J. & S. G. Adler, S. Margulies, P. & R. Gruber, H. & L. Danzig, D. G. McCrum, G. L. Goodman, Sorosis Waist Co., M. & M. Rosett. Adjourned sales: H. Engel, J. W. Scharf, B. Tirko & Co. I. F. & J. Slater, M. Irons, J. & J. Samuels, Involuntary cases: Petition—Max L. Katz. Motions—Lamchick Bros., C. Adler, Gordon & Adler, Uller Bros., Lustig Bros., J. Levy, S. Syrop, Fleiss & Co., Globe Brass Bed Mfg Co., London & M. W. Baldwin, C. F. Shirk, J. W. & A. M. Drustan, M. L. Mann, C. Proser, Catalano & Hein, Lauchlich Bros., H. Diehl, H. Weiss, Cohen, Waist Co., H. Collieries, Birch Realty Co., H. Raabe & Sons, Burns Rest. & Hotel Co., Dorfman Mfg. Co., M. M. Frey Co., Mitchell & Co., L. Adelson, A. Schaefer & Co., J. Kroll, J. Rayvid, M. & J. Levinson, B. R. Shea, L. Silverstein & Co., G. Rosati, K. Marks & Co., (2) E. & H. Levy, Falcon Waist Co., —Phelps, A. Cauchlieri, H. Kuthe, National Gas & Elec. Fix. Co., Cohen & Co., B. R. Sheer, K. Marks & Co., M. M. Rosett, (2,) German R. E. Co., (2,) Pierson Motor Supply Co., Graff & Graff, M. M. Goldberg, L. J. Stofko, Avidon & Co., D. Rabinowitz & Cohen, Globe Brass Bed Mfg. Co., L. Adelson, Rosenthal Bros., Frolic Operating Co., Mark Aron, M. Wexler, C. Proser.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday is: 656—People v. Antonio Africano. 834—(old calendar)—In the matter of the application of the Erie Railroad v. Town of Hinsdale. 56—James U. McKay, admr., v. Syracuse Rapid Transit Railroad Co. 77—Henry H. Vick, admr., v. John H. Peterson and others. 88—Henry A. Mierke, admr., v. Jefferson County Savings Bank. 90—Pauline Bornstein, admrx., v. Beni Faden and another. 36—Clarence E. Costello, an infant, by Alfred Costello and others, impleaded with others. 94—Henry Finck and another v. Loren J. Lamphere, receiver.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Page, J. Litigated motions. 1—Werber v. Sickles. 2—Matter of N Y N H & H R R R Co. 3—Preston v. Hobbs. 4—Williams v. Post. 5—Raymond v. Rosner. 6—Matter of City of N Y (Washington Heights Fire Theater Savings Bank v. Baker. 8—Foster v. Walt. 9—Ottmann Lithograph Co v. Singer. 10—Verschleiser v. Verschleiser. 11—Same v. same. 12—Perry v. Jones. 13—Duncan v. American Inst of Elec Engineers. 14—Strong v. Bayne, &c. 15—Koch v. Libbey. 16—People v. Robinson. 17—Laporta v. Savoy Mfg Co. 18—Matter of Gray R C & Traction Co.) 19—Orobetz v. Budd Motor Car Service Co. 20—Famobrosis Society v. Royal Benefit Socy. 21—Lehman v. Hurst. 22—Thompson Bros v. Phillips. 23—Hale v. Sadelmeyer. 24—Blanchard v. Sackett & Wilhelms Co. 25—Negri v. Negri. 26—Nightingale v. Eagle. 27—Pallerine v. Pallerine. 28—Matter of Ballard & Alvord. 29—Mosson v. Haff. 30—Matter of W 231st St (Ferris.) 31—King v. How. 32—Foster v. Brant. 33—Goldstein v. Birnbaum. 34—Matter of Moore. 35—Lamborn v. Louisiana Sugar Co. 36—Green v. Felton. 37—Cooper Co v. Naumberg. 38—Same v. same. 39—Breeskin v. Paramount Press. 40—Connecticut Tel & Elec Co v. Nonder Mfg Co. 41—Bizzoso v. Bizzoso. 42—Title Guar & Surety Co v. McNally. 43—Longman v. Henschel. 44—Eagen v. Commercial Trust Co. 45—Criscuolo v. Ibrow Realty Co. 46—Anderson v. Thompson & Starrett Co. 47—Antes v. Wiebe Eng Co. 48—Sleeper v. Maldonado. 49—Famobrosis Socy v. Royal Benefit Socy. 50—Kayser v. Hochstein. 51—Thedford v. O'Brien. 52—Germania Life Ins Co v. Horoscope Realty Co. 53—Rezzano v. Rezzano. 54—Watson v. Lynch. 55—Bloomingdale Const Co v. N Y Urban R E Co. 56—Frame v. Forster. 57—Stanford v. Hemmer. 58—Same v. Liebenthal Const Co. 59—Eichner v. Knapp. 60—Morris v. Morris. 61—McArdle v. Reilly. 62—Abbott v. Gardiner. 63—Journeymen Horseshoers' Local No 1 v. Cramer. 64—Zippert v. State Bank. 65—Lipman v. Lipman. 66—Matter of Casmento Roofing Co. 67—Wade v. Southall. 68—Gleckman v. Scheer. 69—Moller v. Markowitz. 70—Stuard Realty Co v. Therry. 71—Same v. same. 72—Same v. same. 73—Same v. same. 74—Barber v. McKinley. 75—Crossin v. Hughes. 76—Same v. same. 77—Moynihan v. Moynihan. 78—Hammitt v. Gaynor. 79—McManus v. Fifth Avenue Coach Co. 80—Herzog v. Korn. 81—Younker v. Glatner. 82—Grant v. Ackerman. 83—Meyer v. Sup Council Royal Arcanum. 84—Pollak v. Int R T Co. 85—Shrady v. Lamura Cont Co. 86—Goldstein v. Greenbaum. 87—Wolf v. Deery. 88—Horean v. N Y C & H R R R. 89—Haddox v. Haddox. 90—Stevenson v. Devins. 91—Katz v. Marks. 92—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 93—Kerr v. Smith. 94—Van Tuyl v. Robin. 95—Same v. same. 96—Security Bank v. Leuchtenberg. 97—Matter of Osborne. 98—Truax v. Truax. 99—Berg v. Bates. 100—Grisez v. Liebmann. 101—Same v. same. 102—Isaacs v. Jones. 103—Monti v. Monti. 104—People v. Brunori. 105—Heyman & Schmidt v. Kline. 106—Friedman v. Friedman. 107—Schultze v. Huttlinger. 108—Demarest v. Buchanan. 109—People v. Faccioli. 110—Matter of Di Lizia Co. 111—Williamson v. O'Connell. 112—Kramer v. Kramer. 113—Siegel v. Cornan Co. 114—Matter of Gumbiner. 115—Cox v. Cryder. 116—Bachrach v. Haas-Lippman Const Co. 117—Brill v. Brill. 118—Cutting v. Brady. 119—Flannery v. Magonigle. 120—Matter of McIntosh. 121—Klosk v. Steins. 122—Matter of Royal Bank. 125—Equitable Trust Co v. Wagener. 124—Bizzazo v. Bizzazo. 125—Beutner v. Smith. 126—Moran v. Vreeland. 127—Same v. same. 128—Same v. same. 129—Same v. same. 130—Matter of Meyer. 131—Matter of Constable (Bureau of Highways.) 132—Barkin Const Co v. Hershfield. 133—Avedis v. Joline.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lehman, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Demurrers. 134—Koerting, &c, Gesellschaft v. Excello Arc Lamp Co. 141—Wilson v. Belmont. 122—Mutual Milk & Cream Co v. Deering. Frederred Causes. 2321—Copeland v. Sire. 2676—Farley v. Weinstein. 2682—Farley v. Buttner. General calendar. Case on. 1484—Schiff v. Schiff. 1139—Hart v. E & W Traction Co.) 19—Orobetz v. Budd Motor Car Service Co. 20—Famobrosis Society v. Royal Benefit Socy. 21—Lehman v. Hurst. 22—Thompson Bros v. Phillips. 23—Hale v. Sadelmeyer. 24—Blanchard v. Sackett & Wilhelms Co. 25—Negri v. Negri. 26—Nightingale v. Eagle. 27—Pallerine v. Pallerine. 28—Matter of Ballard & Alvord. 29—Mosson v. Haff. 30—Matter of W 231st St (Ferris.) 31—King v. How. 32—Foster v. Brant. 33—Goldstein v. Birnbaum. 34—Matter of Moore. 35—Lamborn v. Louisiana Sugar Co. 36—Green v. Felton. 37—Cooper Co v. Naumberg. 38—Same v. same. 39—Breeskin v. Paramount Press. 40—Connecticut Tel & Elec Co v. Nonder Mfg Co. 41—Bizzoso v. Bizzoso. 42—Title Guar & Surety Co v. McNally. 43—Longman v. Henschel. 44—Eagen v. Commercial Trust Co. 45—Criscuolo v. Ibrow Realty Co. 46—Anderson v. Thompson & Starrett Co. 47—Antes v. Wiebe Eng Co. 48—Sleeper v. Maldonado. 49—Famobrosis Socy v. Royal Benefit Socy. 50—Kayser v. Hochstein. 51—Thedford v. O'Brien. 52—Germania Life Ins Co v. Horoscope Realty Co. 53—Rezzano v. Rezzano. 54—Watson v. Lynch. 55—Bloomingdale Const Co v. N Y Urban R E Co. 56—Frame v. Forster. 57—Stanford v. Hemmer. 58—Same v. Liebenthal Const Co. 59—Eichner v. Knapp. 60—Morris v. Morris. 61—McArdle v. Reilly. 62—Abbott v. Gardiner. 63—Journeymen Horseshoers' Local No 1 v. Cramer. 64—Zippert v. State Bank. 65—Lipman v. Lipman. 66—Matter of Casmento Roofing Co. 67—Wade v. Southall. 68—Gleckman v. Scheer. 69—Moller v. Markowitz. 70—Stuard Realty Co v. Therry. 71—Same v. same. 72—Same v. same. 73—Same v. same. 74—Barber v. McKinley. 75—Crossin v. Hughes. 76—Same v. same. 77—Moynihan v. Moynihan. 78—Hammitt v. Gaynor. 79—McManus v. Fifth Avenue Coach Co. 80—Herzog v. Korn. 81—Younker v. Glatner. 82—Grant v. Ackerman. 83—Meyer v. Sup Council Royal Arcanum. 84—Pollak v. Int R T Co. 85—Shrady v. Lamura Cont Co. 86—Goldstein v. Greenbaum. 87—Wolf v. Deery. 88—Horean v. N Y C & H R R R. 89—Haddox v. Haddox. 90—Stevenson v. Devins. 91—Katz v. Marks. 92—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 93—Kerr v. Smith. 94—Van Tuyl v. Robin. 95—Same v. same. 96—Security Bank v. Leuchtenberg. 97—Matter of Osborne. 98—Truax v. Truax. 99—Berg v. Bates. 100—Grisez v. Liebmann. 101—Same v. same. 102—Isaacs v. Jones. 103—Monti v. Monti. 104—People v. Brunori. 105—Heyman & Schmidt v. Kline. 106—Friedman v. Friedman. 107—Schultze v. Huttlinger. 108—Demarest v. Buchanan. 109—People v. Faccioli. 110—Matter of Di Lizia Co. 111—Williamson v. O'Connell. 112—Kramer v. Kramer. 113—Siegel v. Cornan Co. 114—Matter of Gumbiner. 115—Cox v. Cryder. 116—Bachrach v. Haas-Lippman Const Co. 117—Brill v. Brill. 118—Cutting v. Brady. 119—Flannery v. Magonigle. 120—Matter of McIntosh. 121—Klosk v. Steins. 122—Matter of Royal Bank. 125—Equitable Trust Co v. Wagener. 124—Bizzazo v. Bizzazo. 125—Beutner v. Smith. 126—Moran v. Vreeland. 127—Same v. same. 128—Same v. same. 129—Same v. same. 130—Matter of Meyer. 131—Matter of Constable (Bureau of Highways.) 132—Barkin Const Co v. Hershfield. 133—Avedis v. Joline.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lehman, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Demurrers. 134—Koerting, &c, Gesellschaft v. Excello Arc Lamp Co. 141—Wilson v. Belmont. 122—Mutual Milk & Cream Co v. Deering. Frederred Causes. 2321—Copeland v. Sire. 2676—Farley v. Weinstein. 2682—Farley v. Buttner. General calendar. Case on. 1484—Schiff v. Schiff. 1139—Hart v. E & W Traction Co. 1301—Gormley v. Bachman. 1833—Marshall v. Marshall. 1182—State Bank v. Cohen. 1183—State Bank v. Cohen. 742—Baruch v. Young. 1470—Kalmus v. Blum. 845—Liebler v. Schubert. 1101—Mahler Co v. Mahler. 196—Roessle v. Roessle. 1021—Koses v. Spiro. 23—Schwartz v. Schneider. 172—Schwartz v. Horowitz. 1940—Adami v. Gercken. 2186—Early v. Munday. 1030—Watson v. Friedman. 2289—Hoffman v. Hoffman. 2303—Casari v. Casari. 2300—Seacombe Steel Com Co v. Seacombe. 2315—Fassett v. Fassett. 1140—Security Const Co v. Ellison Const Co. 2190—Caswell v. Watson. 2328—Longworth v. East River Nat Bank. 2330—Cassidy v. Bay View Heights Land Co. 2334—McKay v. McKay. 2340—Staley Elec Elevator & Mach Co v. Rita Bldg Co. 2341—Bonton v. Franklin Sav Bank. 2345—Read v. Read. 2346—Klopfer v. Newhouse. 2348—Tax Lien Co of N Y v. Bird. 2350—Tax Lien Co of N Y v. City of N Y. 2354—Brown v. Brown. 2356—Alessi v. Bottini. 2358—Grossman v. Bluestein. 2360—Diera v. Diera. 2365—Givens v. Givens. 2366—Warner v. Morgan. 2375—Levy Molly v. Levy Morton. 2374—Lurie v. Lurie. 2376—Falk v. Falk. 1056—Barnsdall v. Imperial Gage Dev Co. 799—Dell'Abate v. Dell'Abate.

—Cohen v. Taylor. 2715—Ernst v. N Y, N H & H R R. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Hendrick, J. 441—N Y County Nat Bank v. Herrmann. 1284—Day v. Richtmeyer. 951—Velleman v. Kosofsky. 2942—Lamberti v. Spadaro. 2965—Hennessy v. Petroll. 2476—Levenberg v. Schlechter. 1351—Remick v. Lena Reischmason. 2369—Brophy v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 5402—Fredericks v. Kreuder. 69½—Storen v. Mayer. 2970—Rupert v. Hudson & Man R R. 3216—Kessler v. Dufbe. 3217—Ueber v. N Y Butchers Dressed Meat Co. 3223—Brondy v. Kamsler. 3224—Erickson v. Leo Co. 3225—Cincinnati v. Leo Co. 3233—Corless v. E E Smith Cont Co. 3236—Polansky v. Engal. 3240—Holland v. Howard. 3242—M Morton v. Breed. 3243—A Morton v. Breed. 3244—A Fox v. T Cunningham Co. 3245—J. Fox v. T Cunningham Co. 3248—J Byrnes v. N Y Livery & Auto Co. 3249—Jay Byrnes v. N Y Livery & Auto Co. 3252—Shilt v. Pittsburgh Cont Co. 3311—Yaged v. T J McGuire Cont Co. 3312—Logan v. Whitridge. 3314—Wallach v. Weisenberger. 3315—Hornlyer v. Kayton Taxicab & Garage Co. 3317—Lachman v. Nassau News Co. 3319—Mhenbach v. Scharlin. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Devendorf, J. Inquest. 2387—Reitor v. De Marco. 2913—Murphy v. Trustees of Columbia College. 2918—Hackney v. O'Brien. 5098—Periman v. I Blyn & Sons. 5418—Kelly v. Penn Tunnel & Terminal R R Co. 2632—English v. Thos Mulligan Co. 2963—Switkes v. Theodore Sauer Co. 2603—Glucker v. Tuchfield. 2957—Psaki Bros v. Bush Terminal Co. 2959—Psaki Bros v. Bush Terminal Co. 2750—M Sit & Sons v. Weil. 2759—H Wax v. Weil. 3044—Barnett v. Birdsall. 3051—Hamburger v. Joseph Sterns & Sons. 3052—Lowenthal v. Hilliard. 3053—Lowenthal. Clear. Leitch, Cone & Johnson. 2976—Lay & Balcom Mfg Co, Inc, v. Woodcock. 2756—Ochs v. Woods. 2759—De Miracle Chemical Co v. Wm B Riker & Son Co. 2023—Davega v. City of N Y. 2921—Baumeister v. John E Moore Co. 3253—Sponar v. Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co. 3254—Reit v. Meyer. 3257—Kraff v. Latimer. 3259—Braunfeld v. Goldman. 2270—Bittman v. Sackerman. 2275—Mitchell v. N Y Rys. 3279—Cohen v. Freedman. 3320—O'Brien v. L I R R. 3323—Heidelberg v. Yeska. 3324—Becker v. Young. 3327—Fitzpatrick v. Walsh-Kahl Const Co. 3328—Mandarelly v. Lynch. 3329—Rubin v. Spektorsky. 3330—Rubin v. Spektorsky. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Tagge, J. 3043—Jandrew v. Eder. 2673—Reinle v. Fitz. 2304—Boland v. N Y Transp Co. 3017—M Elmer v. Root. 3018—C Elmer v. Root. 1701—Schafran v. Adolph Prince Co. 1471—Schmidt v. Bonnet. 1530—Celentano v. Volpe. 2508—Newey v. Goodman. 2229—Cordiano v. Harris. 2230—N Miali v. Harris. 2231—B Miali v. Harris. 2232—Midola v. Harris. 2685—Carhart v. Keene. Files—Holland v. Joline. 2681—Andrews v. Edward Gribbon & Sons. 3022—Ligatino v. Arrigoni. 3024½—Minkler v. N Y N H & H R R. 2800—Stirling v. Fidelity & Am Co. 2998—R Suslow & City of N Y. 2999—R Suslow & City of N Y. 3041—Casmaly v. Rutland R R. 3077—Zeiger v. Nathan. 3082—Rosa v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rolling. 3086—Gibney v. City of N Y. 3036—Morris v. same. 2373—Smith v. Levy. 2353—Caspers v. North Beach Amp Co. 3092—Faber v. City of N Y. 3097—Kearney v. same. 3031—Varnum v. Barrett. 1707—Steffens v. Union Ferry Co. 3094—Ormstein v. Silver. 1716—McKenna v. City of N Y. 6012—Etshells v. Fargo. 3089—Smith v. Whitridge. 3100—Elsenstein v. Schneider. 3145—Bopp v. Carroll. 3146—Field v. Schneiderbocker Ice Co. 3099—Larkin v. Burbacher. 3152—Flagg v. Carroll. 3184—Fogelberg v. Nielson v. Nielson. 581—Sanchez v. Sanchez. 1631—Malatzky v. Malatzky. 1988—Liebowitz v. Terowsky. 1721—Doblin v. Kantrowitz. 613—Lewis v. Matthews. 875—Smith v. Fuller. 884—Greenberg v. Hart. 1113—White v. White. 82—Peterson v. Fowler. 1047—Lenkert v. Lenkert. 1107—Martin v. Smith. 1503—Tull v. Barrett. 418—Comora v. Comora. 1717—Gerber v. Gerber. 1725—Cattle Co. Levy. 1128—Pfeiffer v. King. 1686—Renz Von Schoen Concreting Co v. Markey, jr. 1387—Edelman v. Mermelstein. 1577—Carioggio v. Carioggio. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bijur, J. Certiorari cases (city.) Case on. 1890—N Y Rys v. City of N Y. Case on. 1889—Central Crosstown R R v. City of N Y. Case on. 867—McManus v. Durant. 2074—Hammerdough v. Purdy. 2461—Stein v. Purdy. 2462—Rellin Const Co v. same. 2463—Kaskel & Kaskel v. same. 2465—Hill Leaschold v. same. 2466—Hecht v. same. 2467—Gutwillig v. same. 2468—Clark v. same. 2469—Mortimer v. same. Certiorari cases (State.) 820—Westchester Lighting Co v. State Board of Tax Commrs. 821—Same v. same. 830—New Amsterdam Gas Co v. same. 831—Same v. same. 832—Standard Gas Light Co v. same. 833—Central Union Gas Co v. same. 836—Northern Union Gas Co v. same. 837—Same v. same. 841—Standard Gas Light Co v. same. 843—Central Union Gas Co v. same. 844—Consol Gas Co v. same. 845—Same v. same. 842—Hudson & Man R R v. same. 849—Same v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V., clear. Part VI., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. Criminal Term. Trial calendar. 1—Ignacy Wolski, &c—Gus Laventhal. 3—Samuel Harris. 4—Samuel Singer. 5—Antonio La Rosa. 6—Jas Weightman. 7—Kazemerz v. Bronawic. 8—Cornelius Lynch. 9—Michael Horrigan. 10—Harry Kerrigan. 11—John Cromwell. 12—J Stratton. 13—Hugo Nerctin. 14—Chas W Foster (2.)

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. 3580—Doelger v. Meyer. 2944—Fixel v. Destito. 3368—Ahern v. Hardesty. 1724—Hamilton v. Prendergast. 2438—White v. Shonts. 1704—Bowman v. Bowman. 3225—Gillespie v. Bd of Education. 3607—Pitt v. same. 2534—Salagona v. Salagona. 3388—Jacob v. Beale. 3266—Fiel v. Transo. 3268—Solomon v. Brainsker Bros Aid Assn. 3511—A Prince Co v. Gironde. 3578—Copeland v. Donegan. 3033—Eckhardt v. Eckhardt. 3570—Windecker v. Alabama Sec Co. 3351—Herndon v. Hurst Pub Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delany, J. 2926—Graham v. White Rats of Am. 2927—Cohen v. Cohen. 2998—R Suslow & City of N Y. 2999—R Suslow & City of N Y. 3041—Casmaly v. Rutland R R. 3077—Zeiger v. Nathan. 3082—Rosa v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rolling. 3086—Gibney v. City of N Y. 3036—Morris v. same. 2373—Smith v. Levy. 2353—Caspers v. North Beach Amp Co. 3092—Faber v. City of N Y. 3097—Kearney v. same. 3031—Varnum v. Barrett. 1707—Steffens v. Union Ferry Co. 3094—Ormstein v. Silver. 1716—McKenna v. City of N Y. 6012—Etshells v. Fargo. 3089—Smith v. Whitridge. 3100—Elsenstein v. Schneider. 3145—Bopp v. Carroll. 3146—Field v. Schneiderbocker Ice Co. 3099—Larkin v. Burbacher. 3152—Flagg v. Carroll. 3184—Fogelberg v. Nielson v. Nielson. 581—Sanchez v. Sanchez. 1631—Malatzky v. Malatzky. 1988—Liebowitz v. Terowsky. 1721—Doblin v. Kantrowitz. 613—Lewis v. Matthews. 875—Smith v. Fuller. 884—Greenberg v. Hart. 1113—White v. White. 82—Peterson v. Fowler. 1047—Lenkert v. Lenkert. 1107—Martin v. Smith. 1503—Tull v. Barrett. 418—Comora v. Comora. 1717—Gerber v. Gerber. 1725—Cattle Co. Levy. 1128—Pfeiffer v. King. 1686—Renz Von Schoen Concreting Co v. Markey, jr. 1387—Edelman v. Mermelstein. 1577—Carioggio v. Carioggio. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Ford, J. 456—Lillianthal v. Wm J Taylor Co. 2906—Litowich v. City of N Y. 2440—A. Schaefer & Sons v. Kelsey. 4144—Schuck v. Eberhard. 1683—Strauss v. Nassau Elec R R. 2437—Feltenstein v. Lichtenstein. 2481—Constantino v. Watson Con Co. 2450—Manfredo v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 5657—Gratz v. Erie R R. 1907—Day v. Melrose Const Co. 2394—Yaunani v. James Dempsey Co. 2439—Singer v. Nassau Elec R R. 2441—Singer v. Nassau Elec R R. 2435—Young Volk House Wrecking Co. 2664—Mullen v. City of N Y. 3115—Maher v. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 3122—Williams v. City of N Y. 5513—Mowbray v. Mowbray. 5384—Lapin v. Rodstein. 1896—Schmidt v. N Y Times Co. 3112—Allen v. Ginshofer. 3114—O'Sullivan v. Solomon. 3187—Rosen v. Harris. 3190—Adler v. Mayher. 3192—Hock v. Press Pub Co. 3193—Coen v. Forbes. 3235—Brown v. City of N Y. 3264—Meyerson v. City of N Y. 3290—C Sullivan v. City of N Y. 3291—D Sullivan v. City of N Y. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Donnelly, J. Inquest. 3125—Tully v. Kiss. 3012—O'Connor v. Crawford. 3054—I. Harms v. Laber. 3055—R. Harms v. Laber. 3010—Jacobs v. Linch. 1390—Roberts v. J. L. Eccles Co. 3124—Loewe v. Smith. 3143—Fowler v. Third Av R R. 3146—Levy v. Baumgarten. 5400—Lowe v. City of N Y. 5696—Previdi v. City of N Y. 3123—Smith v. Hammond. 1832—Strauss v. N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 1833—Strauss v. N Y Zeitung. 2552—Russo v. Bartholomae. 2470—Yeis v. Douglass. 2127—Lehmann v. Lange. 3116—Moran v. Interborough R T Co. 3127—Lufrano v. Collins. 3128—Horan v. Wheeler. 3144—Davids v. N Y Trans Co. 3145—Goodman v. Pass. 5663—Barry v. Hay Foundry & Iron Works. 3172—Hinton v. Joline. 3186—Costello v. City of N Y. 3194—Byrnes v. Whitridge. 3197—Laheney v. Jackson. 3198—Eagle v. Bklyn Heights R R. 3199—McElroy v. Penn Tunnel & Terminal R R. 3211—Johnson v. T Hogan & Sons, Inc. 3212—Reilly v. Birch. 3331—Globach v. City of N Y. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J. 2934—Lipkin v. Int R T Co. 3013—McFadden v. N Y Rys. 2644—Hasler v. Curtis-Blaisdell Co. 2760—Tully v. Commercial Adv Assn. 2874—Goodwin v. Joline. 3066—Levy v. Joline. 1375—Goldberger v. L I R R. 1377—Weinberg v. L I R R. 102—Simon v. L I R R. 3021—Lewis v. N Y Rys Co. 3034—Cooley v. Joline. 2042—Stup v. Illustrated Postal Card Novelty Co. 2750—Weinstein v. Graf. 2083—Kaiser v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 2138—Mass v. Levy. 1670—Eagan v. Fletcher. 1770—Moore v. Connecticut Co. Co. 2459—Devlin v. Rafferty. 2974—Deignan v. N Y Rys. 2297—Frankenstein v. Goldberg. 2985—Miller v. Mount. 2984—Matteo v. Conboy. 2793—Herwig v. Block. 2397—Jacobs v. U S Raincoat Co. 2386—Harris v. U S Raincoat Co. 129½—Adams Express 4s..... 80½ 80 80½ 3
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A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg..... 94 94 94 2
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A., T. & S. F. adj 4s, stamped..... 85¼ 85 85 20
A., T. & S. F. conv. 4s, 1960..... 101 100¼ 100⅝ 151
A., T. & S. F. cv. 5s. 101½ 101 101 51
A., T. & S. F. con. 5s, reg..... 101⅜ 101⅛ 101⅛ 20
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1953..... 101¼ 101¼ 101¼ 4
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s..... 87¼ 87¼ 87¼ 5
A., T. & S. F., E. Okla 4s..... 92⅝ 92⅛ 92⅛ 1
Atlantic Coast L. 4s. 91⅜ 91 91⅛ 33
Atlantic Coast L, L. & N. col. 4s..... 89¼ 88¼ 88⅝ 9
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s. 94⅜ 93⅝ 93⅝ 69
Balt. & Ohio conv. 4½s, full paid..... 92⅜ 92⅛ 92⅜ 2138
Balt. & Ohio. conv. 4½s, 2d paid..... 92¼ 92⅛ 92¼ 1784½
Balt. & O. prior lien 3½s 90½ 89½ 89⅝ 64
Balt. & Ohio, prior lien 3½s, reg..... 89 89 89 1
B. & O. S'w. 3½s... 88½ 88½ 88½ 20
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s... 87 87 87 9
Beech Creek 4s..... 98 98 98 4
Bethlehem Steel 5s... 96¼ 96⅛ 96⅛ 7
Beth. S. 1st & ref. 5s. 83⅜ 83½ 83⅜ 27
Brook. R. T. ref. 4s. 90½ 89 89½ 194
Brook. R. T. 5s... 102⅜ 102⅜ 102⅜ 1
Brooklyn Un. El. 5s. 100¾ 100 100⅛ 13
Buff., R. & P. 4½s.. 103¾ 103¾ 103¾ 1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s... 94½ 94½ 94½ 22
Can. South. con. 5s, Series A..... 106⅛ 105⅞ 106 43
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s. 105⅜ 105⅜ 105⅜ 5
Central Leather 5s... 95⅝ 95¼ 95⅜ 16
Central of N. J. 6s.. 115 115 115 17
Central Pacific 1st 4s 92 91⅝ 92 27
C. & O., R. & Al. 1st con. 4s..... 90 90 90 1
Ches. & gen. 4½s.. 97½ 95⅞ 95⅞ 16
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s. 89¼ 88⅝ 89 74
Chicago & Alton 3½s. 58 58 58 2
C., B. & Q. joint 4s.. 94⅝ 94¼ 94¼ 103
C., B. & Q. 5s, reg 94¼ 94¼ 94¼ 17
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.. 93½ 92 92 26
C., B. & Q., Ill., 3½s. 84½ 84½ 84½ 2
C., B. & Q., I. Div. 4s 95 94½ 94½ 9
Chi. & E. I. ref. 4s.. 74 74 74 6
Chi. Gas L. & C. 5s. 102½ 102¼ 102½ 1
Chi, Gt. West. 4s.. 76 76 76 15
C., M. & P. Sound 4s. 87½ 87 87 63
C., M. & St. P. deb. 4s, 1934..... 87 87 87 1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s, w. i..... 99¾ 99¼ 99½ 672
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s..... 103½ 103¼ 103½ 9
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s..... 80 80 80 3
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s 91½ 91 91 9
C., M. & St. P., C. & L. Sup. 5s..... 103 103 103 2
C., M. & St. P., La C. & D. 5s..... 102¼ 102¼ 102¼ 1
C., M. & St. P. tm. 5s. 100¼ 100¼ 100¼ 1
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, f. pd..... 102⅛ 101⅞ 101⅞ 459
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, f. paid..... 102¼ 101⅞ 101⅞ 439
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s. 93½ 92¾ 92¾ 108
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s, reg..... 92 92 92 1
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REALTY AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK

City and Suburban Property to be Offered at the Vesey St. and Bronx Borough Salesrooms.

MONDAY, APRIL 21.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

148th St, 502 and 504 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 41.8x99.11, five-story tenement; Sigmund Ashner against Harris Friedman and others; Goldfogle, C. & L., attorneys; R. P. Warner, referee; due, $10,087.35; taxes, &c., $1,305.70.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Brook Av, 1,220, e s, about 95 ft s of 168th St, 25x95, one-story dwelling; Bessie Rongisky against M. M. Overington and others; Joshua Haberman, attorney; J. A. Warren, referee; due, $575; taxes, &c., $324. 170th St, 394 East, s s, 30.9 ft w of Clay Av, 16.11x74.4x16.8x74.4, three-story dwelling; Paul Armitage against W. A. Riley and others; Archibald Douglas, attorney; A. S. Jameson, referee; due, $1,977.88; taxes, &c., $610.89.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

New Chambers St, 71 and 73, n e corner of Batavia St, 54.11x19.3x25.11x2.7x26x62.6x 14.6, two four-story tenements and stores; W. H. Sands and others, trustees, against Michele Brigante and others; M. S. Borland, attorney; Abraham Stern, referee; due, $17,615; taxes, &c., $713.13.

101st St, 217 East, n s, 325 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; H. B. Morse and others against M. A. Odato and others; Martin, F. & S., attorneys; G. W. Collins, referee; due, $13,-334.78; taxes, &c., $248.59.

129th St, 332 East, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25.6x150x irregular, six-story tenement and stores; Broadway Savings Institution against Dora Dubinsky et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $29,-592.54; taxes, &c., $926.93.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Ludlow St, 19, w s, 157.11 ft s of Hester St, 19x87, six-story loft and store building; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Trustee, against Kate Frank et al.; Geiler, R. & H., attorneys; Sumner Gerard, referee; due, $23,660.15; taxes, &c., $359.25.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Briggs Av, e s, 121.6 ft s of 198th St, 25x—, vacant; M. G. Maynard against Ralph Lewine et al.; Eisman, L., C. & L., attorneys; J. W. Hyde, referee; due, $1,836.65; taxes, &c., $27.45.

College Av, 1,273, w s, 340 ft s of 169th St, 20x85, two-story dwelling; F. G. Lloyd, trustee, against Christina Clemans et al.; Merrill & R., attorneys; J. Z. Lowe, Jr., referee; due, $5,418.62; taxes, &c., $171.44.

3d Av, 3,704, e s, 52.7 ft n of 170th St, 26x 100, five-story tenement and stores; German Savings Bank against W. H. Zeltner et al. (Action 4;) Amend & A., attorneys; M. M. Friend, referee; due, $15,127.92; taxes, &c., $890.68.

Morris Av, 2,308, e s, 134.6 ft n of 183d St, 18.0x117.6, three-story dwelling; C. H. Hughes against A. Warren Construction Co. et al.; McClure & M., attorneys; A. W. Ransom, referee; due, $8,187.98; taxes, &c., $350.

By James L. Wells Company.

229th St, East, n w corner of Paulding Av, 95x114; Agatha Bruckner against B. H. Irving et al.; Smith Williamson, attorney; C. E. Moore, referee; due, $1,886.51; taxes, &c., $544.16.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Union Square East, 30, e s, 128.6 ft n of 15th St, 30x85, five-story loft and store building, one-story extension; J. H. Hicks and others against Thirty Union Square Co. and others; W. L. McCorkle, attorney; G. W. Collins, referee; due, $107,861; taxes, &c., $1,800.

By Henry Brady.

116th St, 350 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; E. H. Hoar against Lord Perrett & De Rispira Construction Co. and others; L. S. Tenney, attorney; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $8,776; taxes, &c., $374.

127th St, 152 West, s s, 185 ft e of 7th Av, 27.6x89.11, five-story laundry; G. W. Silberhorn against Sanitary Steam Laundry Co. and others; G. H. Hyde, attorney; D. C. Hirsch, referee; due, $22,998; taxes, &c., $6,374.

137th St, 213 West, n s, 193 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11, three-story dwelling; Germania Life Insurance Co. against Morris Kraushaar and others; Dulon & R., attorneys; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $13,-766; taxes, &c., $156.

Jackson St, 91, n w corner of South St, 50x100.4, factory tenement and store; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Adolph Schlesinger had on March 5, 1912, or since; E. S. Napolis, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James L. Wells Co.

Boston Road, 1303, n w, 120.4 ft w of 173d St, 113.5x97.2x irregular, two-story dwelling and vacant; Jacob Welsing against Augustus Welsing and others; H. C. Botty, attorney; George Haas, referee, (partition.)

THURSDAY, APRIL 24.
AT 114 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

18th St, 114 East, s s, 150 ft w of Irving Place, 25x92, four-story dwelling; trustee's sale; also
Front St, 163, n e corner of Fletcher St, 25.7x 101.9, five-story loft building; trustee's sale; also
Front St, 166, n w corner of Fletcher St, 16.6x75.4x irregular, five-story loft building; trustee's sale; also
West St, 149-150, n e corner of Barclay St, 43.1x80.8x72.0x83.4, two five and one four story hotel buildings; trustee's sale; estate of William R. Fenwick, deceased.
Westbury, L. I.—Phoenix Lodge, comprising about 35 acres of land, with mansion, garage, barn, &c., located at n e corner of road to Westbury and Valentine Road; voluntary sale.
Amsterdam Av, 151, e s, 50.2 ft s of 67th St, 25x100, four-story house and stores; executor's sale; estate of Louise Holz, deceased.
78th St, 217 West, s s, 182.10 ft e of Broadway, 21x102.2; three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.
12th St, 317 West, n w corner of Hudson St, 24.6x37; three-story tenement; voluntary sale.
Catharine Slip, s w corner of Water St, 40.5x 40.5, vacant; trustee's sale; estate of Margaret A. Harrison, deceased.
Andrews Av, 2,266, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 100x100, three-story dwelling and barn; voluntary sale.
20th St, 7-9 East, n s, 164.4 ft e of 5th Av, 42.11x85x irregular; two three-story buildings; voluntary sale.
Central Park West, 578, 481, n w corner of 103d St, 100.11x100, seven-story Melrose apartments; voluntary sale.
11th St, 358-360 West, s s, 166 ft w of Washington St, 44.00; three-story tenement and one-story stable; voluntary sale.
3d St, 120 west, s s, 50 ft w of Macdougal St, 25x100, five-story tenement with stores; voluntary sale.
17th St, 57 West, n s, between 5th and 6th Avs, 25x92, seven-story loft building; voluntary sale.
St. Nicholas Av, 734, e s, between 146th and 147th Sts, 17x100, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.
17th St, 405 East, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92, four-story tenement with stores; voluntary sale.
Glenwood Av, s s, block front between Warburton and Woodworth Avs, Yonkers, 200x 164x irregular x170, vacant; voluntary sale.
4th St, 37 and 39 West, n s, 25 ft w of Greene St, 50x95.5x irregular, two four-story loft and store buildings; Gertrude Skidmore et al. against F. S. Myers, executor, &c., et al.; Williams & C., attorneys; W. C. Arnold, referee; partition.
23d St, 106 East, s s, 75 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 98.9, four-story loft and store building with two-story extension; G. F. Gregory against G. L. Parmly et al.; Cannon & C., attorneys; Dallas Flannagan, referee; partition.
76th St, 431 East, n s, 47.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2, four-story tenement; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Mayer Deutsch et al.; Av. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; Alex Rosenthal, referee; due, $11,772.28; taxes, &c., $392.70.
Eagle Av, s s, 330 ft w of Ellwood Av, 50x 250, vacant; P. C. Smith against J. P. Duff et al.; E. P. Lyon, attorney; J. H. Tifft, referee; due, $8,409.93; taxes, &c., $91.30.
3d Av, 1,164, s e corner of 68th St, 25.5x100, two-story tenement and store; Farmers and Manufacturers National Bank of Poughkeepsie against C. A. Griggs et al.; F. B. Lown, attorney; S. S. Koenig, referee; due, $17,-180.17; taxes, &c., $336.80.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

73d St, 503 and 505 East, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x102.2, six-story tenement; same against same; Union Bank of Brooklyn against Rubin Rubenstein and others; Action 1; Louis Goldstein, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $12,219, subject to a prior mtg of $27,000.
73d St, 507 East, n s, 135.6 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x102.2, six-story tenement; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and same referee; subject to a prior mortgage of $27,000.
73d St, 509 East, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x102.2, six-story tenement; same against same; Action 3; same attorney, same referee; due, $10,095; subject to a prior mortgage of $27,000.
73d St, 511 and 513 East, n s, 210.6 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x102.2, six-story tenement; same against same; Action 4; same attorney and referee; due, $10,472; subject to a prior mortgage of $27,000.

By Henry Brady.

Jacobus Place, sec. Ft. Charles Place East, 13.8x100x13.2x80, vacant; Park Mortgage Co against W. A. Mark and others; Action 2; Seybel & F., attorneys; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $3,733; taxes, &c., $9.50.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

166th St, 435 East, n s, 127.11 ft e of Park Av, 92x99.6 to Park Av (3.402-6) x78.3x212.1 x49.11x35.1x121.11x w 7x90x95.11, one, two, and three story mill; J. G. Dolson against Magdalena Walter and others; Hatch & C., attorneys; W. S. Dryfoos, referee; due, $34,447; taxes, &c., $2,785.

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East Side.

FOR SALE
We have taken in part payment for a larger property a unique American basement house in one of the choicest Fifth Avenue residence blocks, viz.:

No. 16 East 64th St.

It contains 21 rooms, 6 baths, 8 toilets, an electric passenger elevator, steam heat from street, gas and electric light. To a prompt purchaser who will take it, just as left by the former owner, a well-known banker, and will save us cost of redecorating, we will make a very attractive price. House open; caretaker on premises. Particulars of any good broker or the owners,

Charles Buek Construction Co., 7 East 42nd Street

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Southfield Point

On the Sound at Stamford, Conn.

Ideally located for residential purposes. A select community in a perfect environment. Private docking facilities, exclusive bathing beach. Yacht, golf and tennis clubs. 50 minutes' ride from Grand Central Station; 115 trains daily. A property that merits inspection by those who are particular in the broadest sense of the word.

BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD,
505 Fifth Av., at 42d St. Telephone 710 Murray Hill. **New York**
Southfield Point described in our booklet "E" furnished on request.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Philipse Manor
ON-THE-HUDSON
A Mile of Waterfront—close to New York.
200 Acres fully improved—SEWERS, etc.
Complete Homes Ready.
Special Prices this month.
Booklet on Request.
BROMWELL DAVIS, Sales Manager,
331 MADISON AVE.
Telephone 4430 Murray Hill.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SACRIFICE SALE.
All for $100
Cash if you want a home ready to move in and wish to SAVE $1,000; don't hesitate to have your wife call at once. Strictly up to date 7-room house; hardwood finish, beautiful porch, large plot for vegetables, flower garden, and chickens; in finest suburb of Brooklyn; 20 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, 1 block from trolley, 5 minutes from 3 car lines to N. Y. or B'klyn. Just stop and think what this means to you, rent payer. If you have not got the $100, call on me just the same; balance $18 A MONTH MAKES YOU THE LANDLORD, with sunshine and freedom for your children. J. B. Johnson, 395 Bridge St., B'klyn. Phone 7581 Main.

YOU CAN BUY A HOME
FOR $5,900—ACTUALLY WORTH $6,500.
Semi-bungalow, seven large rooms and bath; every modern improvement; workmanship, materials, and fixtures GUARANTEED. Location one of choicest restricted parks in New York City. 28 minutes from Manhattan, Penn.-Long Island electric system. 3 minutes' walk from express station; 90 trains daily, 3 trolley lines. A high-class home; moderately priced; very easy terms. Must be seen to be appreciated.
Call, write, or 'phone 3876 Cortlandt.
J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION!
Beautiful home overlooking L. I. Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes' walk to station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 23 minutes from Herald Square; must have $600 cash at once; balance easy terms. Address Shore Front, 316 Times Downtown.

JAMAICA-NORTH
Beautiful house, 7 rooms, tile bath, attic, steam heat, all improvements; fine location, 2 blocks station. Price $3,950; bargain. Easy terms.
JAMES M. CAUFIELD,
328 Fulton St., Jamaica. Open Sundays.

JAMAICA HOUSES
For Sale, Rent and Exchange
H. B. PEARSALL, JR.
325 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

9 Business Lots, $1,600
Fulton st., Jamaica; taken by mortgage; kind of investment that insures large profit; satisfactory terms. $1,600 each. FRANK L. FERGUSON 69 Clinton av., Jamaica, or 149 Broadway, Man.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WHAT ABOUT THIS SUMMER?
Every family man owes it to his wife and children to investigate our
SUMMER BUNGALOW COLONY—
SALTAIRE
A colony of refined people, within commuting distance of New York. Water, gas, etc. BOATING, BATHING, FISHING.
Atlantic Ocean on One Side, Great South Bay on the Other.
BUNGALOWS with large plot, **$1800 UP**
SOLD ON EASY TERMS.
For full particulars, etc., apply
FIRE ISLAND BEACH DEVELOPMENT CO.
1328 Broadway. Tel. Greeley 1697.

English Colonial House,
just completed, on high North Shore of Long Island. 30 minutes from Penn. Station now. 12 rooms and baths. Colonial mantels and tapestry brick, fireproof construction; located in private residential park. 5 minutes' walk to station and water. Docking and bathing privileges; golf and tennis courts; sewers, electricity, macadamized streets, sidewalks; private police protection; school adjoins park. The price at which this home is offered makes it a **distinct bargain.** Will not rent; no brokers. Will be shown by appointment only. Address Owner, Box R 115 Times.

"SUNSET HILL"
a beautiful country home at Northport, L. I., overlooking the Harbor and Sound, 5½ acres. Large dwelling, 14 rooms, all improvements; barn, garage, garden, fruit, and shade trees. For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished.
HENRY S. MOTT, Owner,
80 Maiden Lane, New York City, or Northport, N. Y.

ATLANTIC BEACH, FIRE ISLAND
A delightful place to spend a summer. Fine beach on both bay and ocean. Absolutely healthy, always cool. Fishing, sailing, surf and still water bathing. Formal opening soon. Low prices, easy terms. Write for booklet "T."
Atlantic Beach Realty Co.,
47 WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK.

SOUTHAMPTON
A large house on the lake, a good-sized house on the ocean, and houses in other locations to let. Apply to
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

Distinctive Home, Bargain, Queens.
Will sell on reasonable deposit and $40 monthly, or will rent with option to purchase; large living room, with tapestry brick fireplace, parquet floors, special hardwood trim; asphalt street, gas, electricity; tennis courts; refined community; 30 minutes from Manhattan. F. P. Edson, 1 West 34th St. Tel. 6346 Greeley.

NORTH SHORE ESTATE
Right acres, beautiful trees, abundance of fruit, ½ mile from station, near harbor; bathing, boating, fishing; residence, containing 10 rooms, all improvements; large barn; extensive hennery; tenant house; commuting distance. Price $7,500. Terms. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Farms! and Country Homes in Rockland and Orange Counties.
The undersigned is an authority on values in this field and will give you intelligent and personal service. See me at Real Estate Show May 3 to 10.
Howard Goldsmith, Nyack, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 716 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.
Dated New York, the 4th day of Dec., 1912.
CHARLES W. SCHUMANN, Executor.
LAWRENCE & LAWRENCE, Attorneys for Executor, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

6,000 FEET FLOOR SPACE $6,000

ENTIRE FLOOR IN THE
Wall Street District
In Fireproof Office Building, Near Stock Exchange
Large well of light in centre
Partitioned to suit tenant
Entrances on two streets
Excellent elevator service
Splendid location
Lowest Rental in the Financial District
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Agents,
149 Broadway, New York

Scott & Bowne Building
409-415 Pearl St.
CORNER NEW CHAMBERS ST.
Exceptionally Light Lofts
About 8,000 square feet each floor, also two half floors. Building is fireproof and of extra heavy construction, equipped with SPRINKLER SYSTEM and ELECTRIC ELEVATORS. Especially adapted for the printing trades, engravers, and lithographers, etc. Splendid light on all sides. POWER, LIGHT, and HEAT included in rentals. Immediate application for space desired.
Apply A. P. COBURN, 11 West 81st St.
Telephone 9832 Schuyler.
or Superintendent, on Premises.

FOR RENT.
Building 131 W. 41st St.
Five floors and basement.
"A" 1 condition.
Apply to your own broker, or
JEROME H. REMICK & CO.

American Savings Bank Building
115 West 42d St.
(Bet. Broadway and Sixth Ave.)
OFFICES AND FLOOR SPACE
To Rent. Apply at BANK or to your own BROKER.

TO SUBLET AT A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION
4TH AVE. CORNER
IN THE MERCANTILE BUILDING,
44 E. 23RD ST.
LARGE OR SMALL SPACE ON TOP FLOORS, DESIRABLE FOR OFFICES OR LOFTS.
FINE LIGHT
Electric Light, Heat, and Janitor Service Included.
Apply to POST & McCORD, 44 E. 23rd St. OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts. Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

ATTRACTIVE NEW BUILDING.
56 WEST 46TH STORE & LOFTS
SUITABLE FOR
HIGH-GRADE TRADE
NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

DESIRABLE STORES
FOR RENT AT
416 MADISON AVENUE
(between 48th and 49th Street)
and
76 WEST 48TH STREET.
James A. Farley,
Windsor Arcade. Phone 7151 Murray Hill.
Brokers Protected.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ADLON
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
7TH AV AND 54TH ST.
This 14 story high class fireproof apartment house contains
SUITES OF 3 and 4 ROOMS
Large foyer & reception hall; parquet floors; abundance of closets; exclusive apartment house. References of the highest character absolutely indispensable.
SUPT. ON PREMISES OR ADLON CONSTRUCTION CO., 501 5TH AVE.

2 Connecting Dwellings
on the west side, in the 70's; electricity; hardwood floors; seven baths; ideal for two families, physician, or easily remodelled for bachelors' apartment.
L. J. Phillips & Co.
Columbus Ave. & 72d St.

83D ST., 71 WEST.
Seven large light rooms and bath, suitable for doctor or dentist; rent reasonable. Apply premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AVE.

West Side.

Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.
SMITHSONIAN
Apartments of 6-7 large, light, outside rooms; every improvement; best service; rents from $45 upwards. Inquire 60 West 129th St., or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 rooms, $32.00 to $37.50.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

HAZELHURST
Nine-room apartment, all outside rooms, with a view of many miles; facing on old Fort Washington Road; strictly high class; will appeal to refined family. A. J. Odell, 455 Fort Washington Ave. Tel 497 Audubon.

East Side.

1880 LEXINGTON AVE.,
corner 117th—Large, light, corner apartment of seven rooms and bath; all light rooms; rent only $28 per month; possession May 1st.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

New Flatbush Apartment "781 OCEAN AVE."
N. E. Cor. Cortelyou Road,
Highly Restricted Section of Detached Residences
Near Brighton Beach "L" Station; also one block from Flatbush Av.
4, 5 AND 6 EXTREMELY LARGE ROOMS, FACING ON
Italian Garden.
DECORATIONS NEW AND STRIKINGLY ORIGINAL.
Every modern convenience, including telephone, hall service, vacuum cleaner, large closets, etc.
Prices $44 to $62.50.
Builder on premises. Flat 5900.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Dwelling Houses for Rent.
$720 to $2,200.
Spring List Now Ready.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St. Phone 968 Morningside.

West Side.

52D ST., 233 WEST,
Near Broadway, fine private dwelling, suitable for boarding house; rent reasonable. Apply to
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AVE.

Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES FOR RENT $25.00 and $30.00 In Brooklyn
Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated; electric lights, water, sewer and gas; located in park section of Brooklyn on lines of elevated and new subway; 6c fare to New York; send for booklet and photos. Special Manager, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. 'Phone 5529 Cortlandt.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 16,723.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. WILLICH, doing business as C. & W. Lumber Company, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of William L. Willich, doing business as C. & W. Lumber Company, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a Bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1913, the said William L. Willich, doing business as the C. & W. Lumber Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the first day of May, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
April 19, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,693.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE KORN and SAMUEL SCHWARTZ, trading as MUTUAL LADIES' UNDERWEAR CO., Bankrupts.
To the creditors of George Korn and Samuel Schwartz, trading as Mutual Ladies' Underwear Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1913, the said George Korn and Samuel Schwartz, trading as Mutual Ladies' Underwear Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305, Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
April 19, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIA GUTMAN, individually and trading as QUEEN UNDERWEAR CO., Bankrupt.—No. 17,755.
To the creditors of Julia Gutman, individually and trading as Queen Underwear Co., of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1913, the said Julia Gutman, individually and trading as Queen Underwear Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the first day of May A. D. 1913, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, New York, April 14, 1913.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH FRIES, Bankrupt.—No. 18,034.
To the creditors of Joseph Fries of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1913, the said Joseph Fries was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the first day of May, A. D. 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, New York, April 14th, 1913.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEON KRONOLD, Plaintiff, against ALICE KRONOLD, Defendant.—Action for divorce.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, February 15th, 1913.
LOUIS B. WILLIAMS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
949 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Alice Kronold, the above-named defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Vernon M. Davis, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of March, 1913, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 27th day of March, 1913.
Dated New York, March 27th, 1913.
LOUIS B. WILLIAMS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
949 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, State of New York.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 17,464.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—J. SAMUEL DRUCKER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that I, Samuel Drucker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 18th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 26th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 19th, 1913.

NO. 17,131.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BERNARD SPIELBERG, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Bernard Spielberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 20th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 26th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 19th, 1913.

NO. 17,951.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REUBEN GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Reuben Goldman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1913, the said Reuben Goldman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 1,305, Woolworth Building, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bank, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
April 19, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SAMUELS and JACQUES SAMUELS, trading as JOSEPH SAMUELS & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day Monday, April 21st, 1913, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 449 West 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of building materials, lumber, iron, &c.
LEO L. LEVENTRITT, Receiver.
WM. HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 64 William St., New York.

NOTICE OF SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH SILK, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Adolph Silk, bankrupt, of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid:
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Hon. Julius H. Mayer, Judge, made in the above-entitled matter on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1913, the undersigned, the receiver in said matter, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:
"Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 79th Street distant 313 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of 1st Avenue with the said northerly side of 79th Street, running thence northerly parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A 102 feet 2 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the said centre line of the block, 135 feet; thence southerly, again parallel with the said easterly side of Avenue A, 102 feet 2 inches to the northerly side of 79th Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of 79th Street 135 feet to the point or place of beginning."
Dated New York, April 2, 1913.
WILLIAM F. CLARE, Referee.
NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The weather during Sunday was generally fair and considerably colder in the eastern and southeastern States, fair, with rising temperature, over the Great Central Valleys and the lake region, and unsettled, with local rains and warm, over the Plains States anada the Rocky Mountain region. Fair weather, with temperatures above the normal, prevailed nerally in the Gulf States and west of the cky Mountains. There will be showers nday in the Upper Mississippi Valley d the upper lake region, and Monday ght or Tuesday in the Upper Ohio Valley d the lower lake region. In all others the country the weather will be generally r Monday and Tuesday.

Temperature will rise Tuesday in the ddle Atlantic and New England States.

he winds along the New England Coast ll be moderate north and northwest; Mid- Atlantic Coast, moderate north, shifting east; South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts, oderate east.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have brisk west to north winds and fair weather in the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; moderate north winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Monday. Tuesday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate north to east winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday, probably showers and warmer; moderate north to east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	40	37	4 P. M.	54	47
6 A. M.	39	37	6 P. M.	48	45
9 A. M.	46	36	9 P. M.	47	40
12 M.	52	42	11 P. M.	47	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 47 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 35 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 32 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.24 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:20	611 E. 14th St.; unknown	Trifling
2:30	354 Pearl St.; E. Sempler	Unknown
5:00	South St. and Coenties Slip, Seaman's Institute	None
P. M.		
12:10	124 Mott St.; P. de Dato	Trifling
12:20	254 E. Houston St.; unknown	Trifling
12:30	447 W. 50th St.; H. Schumacher	Trifling
12:50	215 1st Av.; A. Goodman	Trifling
1:00	Gunhill Road and Mosholu Parkway; R. B. Lasay	$1,500
1:20	24th St. and Broadway; Arnold Brothers	$10
2:25	2,096 Broadway; unknown	$50
2:30	556 E. 82d St.; G. Lathieson	$25
3:05	334 E. 13th St.; R. Stranaido	Trifling
4:15	2424 St. and Broadway; G. Liakox	$15
4:40	2 Barclay St.; unknown	Trifling
4:55	252 1st Av.; M. Bernstein	Trifling
7:05	341 6th St.; Sarah Wasler	Trifling
7:50	341 E. 84th St.; unknown	Trifling
8:15	2,239 Creston Av.; E. Blakley	$500
8:45	92 Vesey St.; unknown	$10
9:00	371 Canal St.; Independent Embroidery Company	Trifling
9:30	49 W. 16th St.; J. McDonald	$10
9:30	27 Goerck St.; Sarah Bernstein	$25
10:10	422 W. 124th St.; Mary Sweeney	Trifling

Real Estate

West Side.

782 West End Av., near 96th St.—Three-story, newly decorated; gas and electric.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

No. 329 Madison Street, Brooklyn, near Tompkins Av.—2-story and basement Colonial brick dwelling; 8 rooms and bath; newly decorated throughout; modern plumbing. Immediate possession. Apply premises.

Bay Ridge, on the Shore Road, an elegant gentleman's residence; 15 rooms, with garage; has all improvements; rent low to private family. Deralsmes, 385 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Large plot, 20,000 square feet, factory section, near water front; best transit facilities in Bronx. D. A. Trotta, 391 East 149th St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

FLUSHING,
16th Street, Murray Hill.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.—New eight-room house, hardwood trim, parquet floors, every improvement; $5,750, easy terms. Inquire of owner, Room 175, 45 Broadway, New York. Phone 8847 Rector.

JAMAICA PROPERTY EXCLUSIVELY.

Acreage, lots, houses.
BENJAMIN H. SWEET,
824 Fulton St., Jamaica. New York City.

Will sell cheap three lots, 25th St., Broadway Flushing. For particulars, Box G 337 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

Bungalow charming location, Oceanside, S. I., overlooking ocean; half acre; all improvements; $40 monthly; 2 picturesque lots near by; highest ground; $250 each; easy terms. Healthy, B 237 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

Attractive bungalow at Rye to rent. Only five minutes' walk from Oakland bathing beach. Four rooms and bath, two porches. Big open fireplace. Completely screened. Electric lighted. Gas range. Modern plumbing. Comfortably furnished. For season, $400. J. W. Macy, 456 4th Av., N. Y. C.

Devine, Hastings-on-Hudson—Property for sale and rent. River View Manor, Hastings vicinity.

White Plains.

FINEST VIEW
Between Hudson and Sound.
Finished country seat near White Plains at genuine sacrifice; cost $87,000; price almost half; easy terms.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
354 Madison Avenue, corner Depot Square, Murray Hill 4430—Phones—413 White Plains. N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Bungalow, very pretty, South Shore, containing parlor, dining room, pantry, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, tile bath, pergola porch, open fireplace, sun parlor, gas, electric fixtures, laundry, heat, &c.; white enamel finish upstairs; hardwood floors, everything artistic; elegant water view, bathing, boating; 160 feet road front; $3250 cash, $30 monthly. Frederick, 317 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE NEAR HICKSVILLE.
A plot, 50x200; price $265; $5 first payment and $3.50 per month; 12 minutes from station; only 50 minutes from New York and Brooklyn Rail-road station; first class for chicken raising. Taylor, 166 Times.

HIGH GRADE L. I. TRACTS.
Acreages, Country Seats, Farms, Houses, Shore Fronts, from lots to 500 acres. Catalogue various properties mailed. In city Monday's and Fridays, Wed. 27th.
CODLING, Tel. 88, Northport, N. Y.

For sale, great bargain, on easy terms, a beautiful new bungalow at Long Beach facing the ocean; near board walk and famous Nassau Hotel; all improvements. Owner, Room 405, 334 5th Av. Tel. 8425 Mad. Sq.

For sale, Rockville Centre, L. I., fine, large house and barn, eight acres, to close an estate. A. J. Wettach & Co., foot of East 42d St., New York City.

For Washington.—New stucco home, 8 rooms, tile bath; price $250 cash, bal. monthly; for photos. Friend, 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 2660.

$50 cash buys 50x100 Woodmere plot, 31 minutes out; 30 electric trains daily; price $1,500. Thomas J. Good, 548 Riverside Drive.

Mortgage Loans.

For sale, a gilt-edge guaranteed 6 per cent. $1,000 first mortgage at a liberal discount or bonus; principals only. T. I. McNeece, 325 5th Av. Tel. 8425 Mad. Sq.

Wanted—$11,000 first mortgage on 3 houses, interest 6%. Principal, 2,999 3d Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate bill No. 2,181, Int. No. 255, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend chapter five hundred and eighty of the laws of nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act in relation to the municipal court of the City of New York, its officers and marshals, in relation to appointment and salaries of its clerks."

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, in The City of New York, on Tuesday, April 22, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 18, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly No. 1,362, Senate 1,851, Int. 1,205, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York charter in relation to assessments for local improvements confirmed after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, in The City of New York, on Tuesday, April 22, 1913, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, April 18, 1913.
WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

LOST?

Who can compute the happiness that Times advertisements have been responsible for in the return of lost articles?

The New York Times has restored so many, many lost articles to their owners that now it is the accepted order of things, as soon as a loss is known, to send or telephone an announcement to "BRYANT 1000."

The Want pages close at
9 O'CLOCK SATURDAY NIGHT
for Sunday's Times.

The New York Times
"Only Advertisements Fit to Print."

Real Estate

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

A mountain home at the gate of New York, 60 trains a day, 35 minutes by express; Swiss Chalet, 9 rooms, bath, fireplace, beamed ceiling, gas range, concrete porch, plot 100 x150 feet; 4 minutes station; price exceedingly low; fireproof residence; white stucco; green tile roof; 10 large rooms, two baths; open fireplaces; 5 minutes station; 150x200 feet; unusual value at bargain figure; of course all city improvements both houses; write to-day for photos, prices, special terms, and illustrated booklet. WALTER W. WILSEY, WILSEY SQUARE, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

House For Sale at Oradell, N. J.—Eighteen miles out; seven rooms and bath; steam heat; all improvements; parquet floors; newly decorated; corner lot, 50x150 feet; large shade trees; sidewalks and curbs laid; private garage; grape arbors, &c.; fine location; an ideal home at a bargain; price, $6,000. Apply A. Spencer, W. E. Williams, 83 Pine St., New York.

Send for booklet and appointment to see one of the most beautiful suburban home sites in New Jersey; 25 minutes from Manhattan; artistic houses, large grounds, all improvements, no assessments, title guaranteed. If you want to buy a home, to-day is the day to buy. Think it over. A. B. Fiesher, 511 Times Building.

Highwood.—For rent, unfurnished, eleven room house; first-class condition; gas and electric lights; spacious grounds; flowers, fruit and shade trees; two blocks from Erie station and Fort Lee trolley. For terms apply to H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Contractor compelled to accept two new houses as payment for bill offers them for $3,500 and $4,700 each (less than cost,) on easy payments; excellent location; every improvement; well built. P. O. Box 12, Ridgewood, N. J.

Actual Bargain.—Choicest corner lots main avenue, for sale below value; trolley carrying thousands between Newark, Passaic, Paterson, passes property; splendid opportunity to double investment. A 304 Times Downtown.

On account of business I must sell my beautiful bungalow site, 100x225, at Mahwah, N. J. Main line Erie. Restricted beautiful section, with all improvements. Time terms if desired. G 300 Times Downtown.

Beautiful Colonial 12-room house for rent; all modern improvements; large barns, chicken houses, garage, fruit orchards, flower gardens; 5 acres; commuting distance. Westwood, N. J., Box 102.

THE ORANGES.
COUNTRY HOMES, $5,000 to $25,000.
City conveniences. Large rental list. Free auto. Blauvelt, at Brick Church Sta., East Orange.

N. J. Coast Real Estate.—Furnished cottages river and ocean front properties, farms. Write your wants. Arthur Hotson, Long Branch, N. J.

Bargains, Newark, Orange, suburbs. Suburban department. Philip J. Rowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

COLD SPRING-ON-HUDSON.
(GARRISON LAND WEST POINT.)
CASCABELLA, the property of Capt. Henry Metcalfe; 7 acres; 200 feet above river; all conveniences, municipal and residential.
WM. M. BENJAMIN CO., 55 Liberty St.

Maryland For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Gentleman's country place, Harford County, Md., near the Susquehanna River; 33 acres, 14-room house, hot water heat; outbuildings, stock, poultry, implements, fruit. Lawder & Co., 41 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Lofts, 50x100, unobstructed light on four sides, with live steam; plenty of help in the neighborhood; moderate rents. Inquire fifth floor, on premises, 186-188 Wooster St.

For Rent.—Store, basement, and sub-basement No. 152 Church St., formerly occupied as a bicycle and auto tire business. Inquire A. Warshow, No. 116 Nassau St.

To Lease—Office, 15 feet square; Room 503 in the new Meyrowitz Building, 235-237 5th Av. Write Kryptok Company, Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

At 95 to 99 Cliff St., two lofts to let, with steam power; about 1,500 square feet each; low rental. Apply Burr Printing House, 18 Jacob St.

STABLE, east side, 14 stalls with wagon room and 5-0 stalls with wagon room. CHARLES BOHLEN, 23d St., corner 3d Av.

Three lofts to let, heat, elevator, centrally located, for manufacturing or storage. G. B. Raffetto, 408 W. 13th St., New York City.

15th, 637 East.—Vacant lot, about 5,000 square feet; yearly lease; $60 monthly. Chas. Bohlen, Agent, 23d St., corner 3d Av.

Handsome large room, (unfurnished;) ample closet; reference; suitable professional man. 149 West 80th St.

Loft, 59-61 Orchard St., 50 by 87½ feet. Apply on premises, 59 Allen St., or janitor, Room 7, 57 Orchard St.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

3 offices to sub-let, Townsend Bldg., 1,123 Broadway. Low rental. Apply Room 512.

Lofts to let with power; moderate rent. Greenstein, 470 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
Rooms, 2, $12; 3, $15; 4 Rooms, $18.
Private bath, kitchenette; furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near L and Subway; references; special rate on lease.

For Summer months, completely and charmingly furnished apartment, parlor, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; exceptionally cool; southwest exposure; moderate rental. Telephone appointment Murray Hill, 206. Collins, 425 Madison Av.

To sublet from June 1 to Sept. 15, fully furnished apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths, overlooking Hudson River; all light, airy rooms; rent, $166.67 per month, same as unfurnished. Apartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

94th, 206 West, (near Broadway.)—Sublet 5 rooms, high class elevator apartment; artistically furnished; piano; light beautiful outside rooms; top floor; to be seen to be appreciated; $70. Riverside 5920. Hallboy.

119th St., 439 West, Opposite Campus.—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, furnished or unfurnished; all outside rooms; service and latest improvement. Telephone 8200 Morningside. Apartment 5E.

First floor, two-family house, furnished, six rooms and bath, June 15 to Sept. 1, University Heights; fine outlook; front porch; garden; telephone; references. Room 819, 600 Lexington Av.

124th St., 503 West.—Lady having cozy, well-furnished four-room apartment will sublet for entire Summer at normal rent to party giving good care. Phone 6650 Morningside.

Attractive, newly decorated apartment; one large room, bath, kitchen, &c.; sublet five months; promenade roof. Apply Manager, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

Sublet—May 1 to Oct. 1; furnished six-room apartment, 1,050 St. Nicholas; will sublet unfurnished to Oct. 1, 1914. G 330 Times Downtown.

Sublet, 131 Riverside Drive, furnished or unfurnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, studio room, 17x24; exceptional corner. Apt. 12C.

Riverside Drive, 575.—Clean, comfortable outside room overlooking Hudson; very reasonable; gentlemen. Apartment 66.

Attractive apartment, either furnished or unfurnished, from May 15 to Oct. 15. Bruncher, 9 Livingston Place. Rent very moderate.

Six and seven room apartments near the drive, on 116th and 112th Sts.; all newly furnished. Boucher, 905 West 112th St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST (410).—Nicely furnished 6-room apartment; electricity, telephone. Fisher or Superintendent.

A thoroughly equipped 6-room housekeeping apartment, piano, books, linen, silver; must sublet at once. 7 West 92d St.

Attractive 8-room elevator apartment, furnished or unfurnished; concession. Kahn, 227 Central Park West.

115TH, 417 WEST.—Cozy, well furnished apartment, 5 rooms, bath; restaurant; possession immediately.

THE SWANNANOA, 105 E. 15TH.
ONE ROOM, BATH; SUBLET.

Lost

NOTICE.—Certificate of Membership No. 964, issued by the New York Produce Exchange Oct. 13, 1882, to James Pyle, having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate; all persons interested are hereby notified to show cause within the next six weeks why such new certificate should not be issued. L. B. HOWE, Secretary.
New York, April 15, 1913.

LOST.—Suitable reward for the return of two solitaire diamond rings and marriage ring left in the ladies' wash room of the Far Rockaway Depot. No questions asked. Communicate B. C., 8 Bayview Terrace, Far Rockaway. Phone 436 Far Rockaway.

LOST—Between Holland House and Princess Theatre, Saturday evening, April 19, tassel-shaped diamond pendant attached to platinum neck chain; reward, $100. Return to J. J. Bryan, Holland House.

LOST—In the neighborhood of the 181st St. Subway station, a gold watch, with full name inside and initials outside; $10 reward for return. Eugene C. Miles, 447 Fort Washington Av., city.

LOST—Gold chain and locket, monogram "L. M.," coat of arms, between 55th St., Central Park West; reward. 350 West 55th, Apartment 4A.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and chain; initials "L. D." on watch; in the neighborhood of 57th St. and Broadway, about 11 o'clock. M 19 Times.

LOST—A little flexible diamond chain bracelet, Liberty Theatre, Knickerbocker Hotel; reward. Mrs. Herbert McBride, Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th.

LOST—Moleskin scarf between 5th Av. bus (Washington Square) and Bleecker St. station, 6th Av. "L"; reward. G 367 Times Downtown.

LOST—On April 19, between East 80th and the Plaza, diamond-pearl pendant. Liberal reward for its return to Miss Eames, 51 East 78th St.

LOST—Diamond brooch, Bronx Park, boathouse; Saturday night; gift of dead parent; reward. Harver, 2,953 Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

LOST—On Thursday morning, April 10, gold and black enamel bowknot brooch; reward. Apartment 53. 404 West 116th.

LOST—Gold watch and fob, lost April 16; initials "M. A. P." Liberal reward. Return to 22 West 46th. Wexler.

$200 REWARD—Lost, a flexible platinum, diamond bracelet, A. S., Apartment 510, the Belmont, 99th St. and Broadway.

LOST—Sunday, pearl brooch, around Broadway and 111th St.; reward. L. Lowenstein, 621 Broadway.

LOST.—Kodak pictures, Madison Av near 62d St. Return 55 East 62d St. Reward.

LOST—A diamond bar pin; liberal reward. 106 West 86th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

LOST—Collie, light brown, with white markings; liberal reward. 150 East 78th St.

Public Notices.

Creditors of Oppenheim Bakery, Inc., 1,363 5th Av., Manhattan, N. Y. C., will take notice that the undersigned will purchase the business at the above address on the 24th day of April, 1913, at 4 P. M., at the office of Max Solomon, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City. JOSEPH KRAUTHAMER, MAX STOLZBERG.

To Whom It May Concern: That I, G. E. GREGORY of West 105th St., Manhattan, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, ELIZABETH GREGORY, without my knowledge and consent.

Business Notices.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered promptly; addressing, mailing; samples submitted. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Anti-waste basket fac-simile letters; lowest rates; prompt; 5,000 letter heads, $6.50. Mearson & Silver, 45 West 34th St. Greeley 3742.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for, delivered. Phone Weatherford, 5860 Morningside. 215 W. 116th.

Real Estate

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 604-608 West 48th St. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Rent, $32.50 to $47.50.
Corner apartment, facing Central Park, 6 and 7 fine rooms and bath, near 8th Av., corner 101st St. Superintendent, or Duff & Conger, Agents, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Sublet to Oct. 1 an eight- (extra large light) room apartment, with two baths, in first-class elevator house; reasonable concession to reliable party. Apply Apartment 7, at 241 West 113th St. Phone Grant 3900.

49TH ST., 242 WEST.
Modern elevator apartments, 5-6 large, light, sunny rooms; reduced rental to desirable tenants; best value in Times Sq. section.

Sublet, seven-room apartment, three rooms front; two baths; near Broadway; $75 per month. Telephone 7676 Morningside. Apt. 42. 521 West 112th St.

Sublet, 342 West 85th St., to October, 8 large, light rooms, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; paying $100; will take $60. Ward.

48th St., (near 5th Av.)—Floor; large, sunny rooms; bath; private house; references. T 119 Times.

At special rents, elevator apartments, 4-6 large room suites, $32.50, $42 up. 221 West 141st. (7th Av.) Telephone 2050 Audubon.

55th, 350 West, (Dearborn, Apt. 4A.)—To sublet May 1, 3-room apartment with kitchen; all modern improvements. Inquire Supt.

16th St., 5 West.—Bachelor apartments, skylight studios, or room and bath; all improvements; references required.

Housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath; all-night service. Superintendent, 140 West 55th St. 3293 Col.

456 West 149th.—Sublet four outside rooms; unobstructed outlook; all-night telephone, elevator; $40.

Broadway, 547, (West 123d.)—Front, sunny 6 rooms, bath; $55; first-class elevator apartment.

East Side.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS OF 3, 6, AND 7 ROOMS IN CONVENIENT LOCALITY, WITH MODERN, UP-TO-DATE SERVICE, CAN BE RENTED AT GREAT CONCESSIONS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS BY PARTIES TAKING A LEASE OF FROM ONE YEAR TO EIGHTEEN MONTHS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, 39 EAST 27TH ST.

Rents, $28.50 to $45.00.
Single flat, 7 large rooms and bath, all improvements, perfect order, Nos. 58 to 66 East 96th St. Apply Superintendent, or Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th.

Rents, $25.00.
Six rooms and bath, all improvements, 1,051 Park Av., near 86th St. Apply Janitor.

Brooklyn.

710 Park Place, corner Bedford Av.—Five rooms; tiled bath, gas range, ice box, mantels, mirrors, closets, Dutch shelves, hotwater supply, steam heated, telephone service; reduced rent, $26. William Reitman, 367 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Overlooking Prospect Park.—Beautiful eight-room apartment, two baths, elevator, telephone service; rent, $900. Sonoma Apartments, Prospect Park West, corner 8th St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

Nine rooms and bath, all improvements; upper part of two-family house. 947 Sherman Av., bet. 163d and 164th Sts.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

133 EAST 104TH ST.
A three and two story extension dwelling to let, near Lexington Av, eight rooms and bath; only $700. Possession now.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

140th St., 312 West.—11 rooms, bath; large yard; rent, $87 month. Permit from J. R. Brown, 105 West 40th St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Furnished house; three acres; Rockland Lake; commuting distance; 7 rooms, attic, cellar; flushing, bathing, boating; piano; abundant shade and fruit; $300 season. H. Schedler, 71 Park Place.

Allenhurst, N. J., to rent for long season, 15-room cottage, 2 baths, broad piazza, garage, attractive grounds; rent, $1,000. Inquire Apt. 57, 2,340 7th Av., N. Y.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES,
Cape Cod; rented completely furnished, $200 up; bathrooms; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

To let for the season, 12-room house, furnished, with use of boats on lake; lovely place for Summer. Address Coomes, Queens, N. Y.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.—Furnished cottage, 12 rooms; one block from ocean; rent $700. Apply C. D. Snyder.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Small house on large lot; west Bronx; half cash. P. O. Box 1,304 Manhattan.

Building Material

Tel. 2,563 Audubon. Established 1902.
T. V. O'CONNELL,
General Contractor.
Carpenter Work a Specialty.
206 West 145th St.

Automobile Exchange

ANY AUTOMOBILE YOU SELECT,
NEW OR USED,
WE SUPPLY THE CASH TO BUY.
PLEASURE CARS OR
BUSINESS TRUCKS.
EASY TERMS AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
NO EXTRA COST—NO TROUBLE
NO DELAY—NO COLLATERAL.
BUYERS-SELLERS AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,664 Broadway. 'Phone 730 Columbus.

K—R—I—T, 1913.
Demonstrating car, 5 passenger, fully equipped; used very little. 1912 Lion "40," new 5 passenger 1911 Lion "40" Roadster, and other slightly used cars, offered at low figures to make room for more 1913 K—R—I—T Touring Cars, Roadsters, and Delivery Cars that sell at $900. Fully equipped. Better get acquainted with the K—R—I—T, the large car at a small price, with light up-keep expense. W. F. Mallon, 250 West 54th St.

Auto purchasers buying cars in the $1,600, $2,250, and $2,600 class can make profitable deal with wholesale representative pending the appointment of a local agent. The profit allowed the dealer will be allowed you if you buy now. We do this to make car known quickly, and if you are broad-minded enough to judge on its merit you will snap up these bargains. D., Box 5, Station N, New York City.

For Sale—Simplex service car, thoroughly overhauled, with new gears where needed; new body, convertible to pleasure and business, with top and windshield; one seven-passenger touring body with top; one new furniture truck body, 12 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 9 in. wide x 2 ft. high; ready to mount on chassis. Sjoberg Co., 351 West 52d St.

NEW CARS 50% OFF.
New foredoor bodies 65% off.
100 rebuilt cars, all makes, $100-$3,000.
New tops fit Fords, others, $10 up.
Del'y wagons $150 up. Windshields, speedm'rs $5.
Ford elec. lgt. outfits and others $5.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, Cor. 54th.

AMERICAN TRAVELER, 1911, 50.
Like new; sporty appearance; fully equipped, extra shoes, tubes; guarantee condition throughout; sacrifice one-fourth value. J. H. Seabury, 305 West 79th St., near Broadway, private garage.

Overland, 1911 roadster, No. 46; just overhauled; fully equipped; new magneto, coil, carburetor, transmission; good reason for selling car; can be seen any time by appointment. Man-a-cea Water Company, 13 Stone St. Phone 3199 Broad.

MATHESON TOY TONNEAU SILENT SIX, elaborately equipped, including 1913 demountable rims, electric horn; recently overhauled and painted; cost $5,500 in 1911; will sacrifice to quick buyer. 305 West 79th St., private garage.

Winton, 1909, 48 H. P., 7-passenger touring; 4 extra tires, 10 tubes; recently overhauled; A1 condition; looks good as new; full equipment; cost, $3,500; snappy car for $1,750. Henry Stein, Queens, L. I. Phone 1504-R Jamaica.

At public auction to highest bidder, one used Rauch & Lang electric Brougham, at Service Station, 136 West 54th St., at 10:30 A. M., Monday, April 21.

Ford, late 1912, touring, $375; also delivery car, $450; both perfect. Call Jacobs, 455 West 151st St., or Telephone Worth 1584.

7-passenger Pierce-Arrow touring car, 1909, 6-48, for sale; no reasonable offer refused. J. S. Loucheim, 1,440 Broadway.

1910 Cadillac in A1 condition; fully equipped; $525 to quick buyer; bargain. Baldwin, 516 West 145th St. 2177 Audubon.

For Sale—Mitchell, 1912, touring car; 6-cylinder; perfect condition; $750. Green, 1,686 Broadway.

Reo the Fifth, 1912; centre control; equipped like new; bargain. Reo, 19 West 62d.

Premier six-cylinder; ran less than 1,000; equipped; bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo 1912, Model R; fully equipped; $600. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Beautiful Packard touring car for hire; hour, day, week, month. Murphy, 4,213 Tremont.

Reo roadster, torpedo; foredoor; late model; equipped; $450. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Cadillac five-passenger; fully equipped; $550. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Hudson roadster, 1911 model; fully equipped; big bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

New 1913 Overland exchanged for Reo car. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Ford roadster, 1911; fully equipped; big bargain. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE ACADEMY, 223 W. 54TH ST.
Booklet explains WHY our course is best. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

Automobiles for Rent.

Want a seven-passenger car from June 15 to Sept. 15; state full particulars, make, and series. Address 204 Cedarhurst, Times Downtown.

For Hire.—Packard 1912 touring cars; 7-passenger; reasonable. 'Phone 7845 Columbus. Williams, 143 West 51st St.

Brand new 7-passenger Premier touring; expert driver; reasonable rates; private. Telephone 821 Melrose.

PACKARD TOURING CARS FOR HIRE.
Anywhere, any time; reasonable. Phone 5754 Riverside. GILLETT-JOHNSON CO.

For Rent.—Packard touring car, hour, day, month, season; to country. Tel. 1110 Aud.

Automobile Supplies.

OILS.—Hygrade auto oils, 20c. per gallon. Telephone 2907 Morningside for trial barrel.

Boats, Engines & Accessories.

Exchange excellent property on cash basis for 60-foot powerboat or houseboat for family use. Z 180 Times.

Business Opportunities.

Chance for the right person with small investment to become owner of a business in extremely profitable line; whole time and previous knowledge not required; we invite fullest investigation. L 22 Times.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
CAFE STUDIO, 342 6th Av., near 21st St.
No better location in New York; 200,000 people pass building daily; only cafe between 16th and 22d Sts.; established moneymaker for 30 years; entire five-story building for sale. Call on owner of building, Parks, 235 West 103d. Telephone 3940 River.

Have you $50 to $400 to invest? We offer you a safe proposition with large profits within six months from present date. Ours is a unique selling plan. We are a corporation of unquestionable reliability. No broker's commissions. S 223 Times.

I have a retail cigar business in a prominent Broadway location doing $30,000 worth of business a year, and I want a partner with $2,500; manufacturer preferred. L 30 Times.

Lofts, 50x100, unobstructed light on four sides, with live steam; plenty of help in the neighborhood; moderate rents. Inquire fifth floor, on premises.

Splendid investment; double income; cafe and hotel; long established; low rent; good lease; owner deceased; reasonable; principals preferred. W 79 Times.

For Sale.—A high-class rathskeller prominently located; cheap; long lease; easy terms. Joseph Harris, 126 Chambers St.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

ADDING MACHINES
rebuilt, all styles and makes; Burroughs, Comptometers, Wales, &c., for sale or rent, from $40 up, guaranteed for one year.
ADDING MACHINE INSP. & SALES CO.,
Phone 6739 Cort. 220 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
345 Broadway at Leonard St. } Tel. 5408
956 Broadway at 23d St. } Franklin.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6853 Cortlandt.

Have just purchased an entire broker's office, consisting of roll, flat, typewriter desks, chairs, tables, hat trees, telephone booths, partitions and railings, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St., New York.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, Addressograph, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

Typewriters rented, 3 months, $4.50 up; sold at lowest prices, cash or payments; expert repairing. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

150 typewriters costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out 393 Broadway.

Long-established business in paper line at sacrifice; retiring. Box 14, 1,575 3d Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place, 2,298 Stuyvesant.

Musical.

WANTED.—Boys with voices for church; salary and training. Choirmaster, N. Y. Times.

Pianos and Organs.

SOHMER upright piano, fine order; cost $900; sell for $135. ANGUERA, 316 W. 42d St.

Steinway baby grand for sale cheap. 35 West 14th St.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Unusual accommodations; double and single rooms, with board; table board; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—Room, with board; table board; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable, furnished single, double rooms; superior table; references; table guests; Southerners accommodated.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. Phone 6068 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; superior cuisine; table guests; moderate; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good board; reference; telephone.

61ST, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board, $6 a week; American family.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, board; private baths; families; convenient cars; reasonable.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms with board; every convenience; refined home.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
Attractive rooms; all conveniences; table guests accommodated.

73D, 181 WEST.—Ideal Summer location; double and single rooms; excellent table; reduced rates.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Sunny rooms; generous table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; elegant private house; gentlemen; moderate.

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THREE MORE SIEGELS COME.

Great Brith Millah Feast for Them —Ten Children Now, Three Rooms.

When Morris Siegel of 50 Stanton Street, known familiarly to the people of that section as "Morris the Apple Peddler," ran to the home of Mrs. Tessie Brenner of 109 Rivington Street a week ago and ran back with her to his own the neighbors in the tenement were certain that Siegel's wife was going to present him with another son or daughter, or to add to his already abundant brood of seven.

But this time Siegel's neighbors were mistaken. Mrs. Siegel, instead of presenting him with the humdrum and customary one, presented him with three.

The full import of such a threefold blessing can be better realized when it is borne in mind that "Morris the Apple Peddler," his wife, and their seven apple-faced young lived in three small rooms in the rear of the first floor of the tenement. With the arrival of the three latest and simultaneous Siegels the floor space that would be available to each member of the augmented family would about equal the area of a good-sized washtub bottom. Moreover, Pesach, the Jewish Passover season, was coming in a week, and that meant the buying of a week's store of matzoth, holiday foodstuffs, raisin wine, and spices.

Wherefore Morris applied himself with frantic eagerness to the sale of apples throughout the following week.

Fortunately for "Morris the Apple Peddler," the three new Siegels were all boys. On the other hand, boys being boys, they required a Brith Millah, after the orthodox Jewish custom, with a general feast and merrymaking of invited guests thereafter. And that necessitated the sale of many more apples.

"Morris the Apple Peddler" grew faint and dizzy when, a few days later, Harry, 13 years old, the eldest of his ten, came home from Public School 20, on Rivington Street, and announced that he had boasted so much about the arrival of his three young brothers that his whole class at school had volunteered to come in a body to the Brith Millah on Sunday.

Yesterday afternoon the three young Siegels, being then eight days old apiece, the ceremony were prepared for.

Morris, his wife, Rosie, and their seven older children, with the Rabbi, the Rev. Max Shapiro, and the class of hearty young appetites from Public School 20 flocked into the little tenement rooms to congratulate them in their home and eat them out of it.

Many of the neighbors, however, brought gifts of fruits and cakes, and some brought flasks of wine to offset in a measure the thirst of the others. And presently, before "Morris the Apple Peddler," sitting rather disconsolately at figures in a far corner of the dark inner room to await the arrival of all the guests before he began buying his eatables, knew what was happening, the gift-bringers had taken into their hands the task of providing and setting up the Brith Millah feast. And in a jiffy the Siegel table was groaning under a heavier load of eatables and drinkables than—even in the wildest Passover visions of the hungriest Siegel youngster—it had ever groaned before.

"Morris the Apple Peddler" vowed that, though he might have to sell many apples to accomplish it, Simon, Raphael, and Abraham were going to be a doctor, a lawyer, and a rabbi.

THREW OUT THE BURGLAR.

Fought Over Bed and Floor Before He Dropped Him from Window.

James Winkoop, who lives in an apartment on the ground floor at 602 West 125th Street, was sleeping soundly about 4 o'clock yesterday morning when he awoke with a start. His bed is close to the window looking down into the courtyard, and a tall, young man had climbed up a ladder, and entering Winkoop's room stepped on the sleeper's feet.

Winkoop is big and battling, and grabbing the visitor he rolled to the floor. The two struggled up and down to the bed again. Finally Winkoop got his man near the window and dropped him out to the yard below, about twelve feet. Then somebody fired two shots, which brought a policeman.

The intruder managed to pick himself up and, according to other neighbors, limped through a gate leading to 126th Street and quickly entered an automobile, in which were two other men, and got away.

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SEWAGE PERIL HERE, SANITARIANS FIND

Englishmen Employed to Study the Problem Report Need of Immediate Action.

FOR WARD'S ISLAND PLANT

A Tunnel Under Brooklyn and an Artificial Island Well Out at Sea Recommended.

The necessity for prompt action in guarding New York against the disease-breeding waters contaminated by sewage in the Harlem, lower Hudson, and lower East Rivers and upper New York Bay, is emphasized in a report to the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, made public yesterday from Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler and John D. Watson, the English sanitary specialists summoned to investigate the problem here. Their reports indorse the recommendations of the commission announced four days ago, which call for the building at a cost of $22,874,000 of a 12-foot sewage tunnel under Brooklyn to Coney Island, the formation of an island sewage plant three miles off shore, and means to dispose of the sewage at sea.

Dr. Fowler, a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, and Mr. Watson, a Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, arrived in New York last November, spent two months in making independent studies of New York's sewage system, and met later in England to exchange opinions. Their reports treat the subject from the separate viewpoints of the chemist and the engineer. They agree that the necessity of safeguarding the health, welfare and reputation of New York is so great that the public will insist on appropriations being made to carry on the work when the need is generally understood. It is pointed out that other cities, among them many small places, spend much more per capita for sewage disposal than would be required here. They concur in the recommendation that a commission be appointed to take charge of the building and maintenance of such sewage disposal works as the situation demands.

After a survey of both the land and water conditions, Dr. Fowler found that New York's problem was more difficult of solution than London's. Here the comparatively small amount of water available for flushing out the bay is limited practically to the flow of the Hudson. The thickly populated districts abutting on the Harlem and lower East Rivers discharge into waters which ebb and flow with the tide, but enjoy very little actual change, little or no excess water passing out of the bay or into it at each tide. As a consequence, Dr. Fowler says the conditions in the Harlem and East River localities call for immediate action. Not only is the bottom polluted, but the water, even in favorably situated portions of the rivers, is deficient in oxygen, in the majority of cases to nearly 50 per cent. Dr. Fowler found that local nuisances already were in frequent evidence.

Rapidly Growing Worse.

"What the conditions are likely to be," he writes, "when the surrounding districts, increasing as they are doing now, to say the population of 1940, are not pleasant to conjecture. It is evident that something will have to be done here and done at once. When the volume of sewage to be dealt with, 350,000,000 gallons a day at the present time, and more than 700,000,000 gallons by 1940, is considered it is evident that this section of the work alone considerable expenditure will have to be faced. The citizens of New York may rest assured that the large sum of money they will be called upon to pay for the protection of their harbor will not be asked for except as the result of opinions formed after years of study much more complete than is generally given to such a subject. Every year the conditions now existing must necessarily grow worse."

Dr. Fowler says there are obvious ways in which public health may be directly affected by the filthy conditions of parts of the harbor or even by the apparently innocuous discharge of sewage or sewage effluent. He observed filth floating about piers where food supplies were landed from lighters, some of which had a low free board. Gulls and flies might also be carriers of infectious material under such conditions. The question of oysters is of much importance. Even if sewage or sewage effluent is actually sterilized, Dr. Fowler holds that the growth of oysters near an outfall is always a possible source of danger, and while it is quite easy to exaggerate this, yet it can never be in accordance with right sanitation for an article of food to be thus contaminated. He found conditions existing at bathing sites along New York's watertront unsatisfactory in the extreme. The carrying of polluted driftwood into the homes of the poor should be prevented by stopping pollution instead of by forbidding the thrifty proceeding, he says.

Concerning the upper bay, Dr. Fowler says that all the pollution from the waters entering the harbor at certain stages of the tide, as well as those resulting from direct sewer discharges are mixed by tidal currents in the upper bay, and a proportion of the solid matters is doubtless deposited there during the ebb and flow of the tides. This was evidenced by the polluted character of the dredgings from the bottom of the upper bay at nearly every point of observation. Considerable deposits of sludge were found south of Governor's Island. The Gowanus Canal is described as being little better than an open sewer, there being an insufficient circulation of water to dilute the large volumes of sewage discharged into it. Concerning the East and Harlem Rivers, Dr. Fowler says:

"The bottom of the upper East River as far as Throgs Neck, at the entrance to Long Island Sound, is foul, and in the lower East River, in places unaffected by the ebb and flow of the tidal currents, foul deposits occur. In the lower East River, from the Williamsburg Bridge to Hell Gate, the dissolved oxygen present, especially in the Summer months, is not much more than 50 per cent. of saturation. In some parts of the Harlem River it is less than that. There are portions of the Harlem River already approaching the fearful condition of the Manchester ship canal, while Newtown Creek has practically reached that condition. In the vicinity of Wallabout Basin there is a large sewer outlet which produces a small lake of sewage in its vicinity

For Ward's Island Plant.

"The first point of attack in dealing with the problem of purification of New York Harbor is the lower East River and the Harlem River, and I have given my most careful consideration to this part of the work. The only point where large quantities of sewage can be treated in this neighborhood is at Ward's Island. It is possible to pick up the sewage which at present discharges into the Harlem River, and also that which is turned out of the large sewer at Hunt's Point, and bring it all to Ward's Island, where it can be treated in settling tanks and the heavier sludge removed. Some 124,000,000 gallons daily would be thus dealt with at once. It is, however, from the Manhattan waterfront that the greatest proportional volume of sewage enters the lower East River. It exceeds the volume discharged into the division of the harbor from Brooklyn and Queens by about 50 per cent. The further conclusion, therefore, is forced upon one that a really satisfactory solution of the problem must involve the removal of this sewage also.

"Conditions show that the sewage of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens, which would ordinarily discharge into the lower East River, will have to be removed if the situation is to be properly dealt with. The first possibility is early dealt with. The first possibility is to take it to Barren Island, and there treat it in tanks. There are grave objections to this—objections which obtain in relation to removal of sewage to the west side of Staten Island, with the erection of purification works there. After careful consideration of the situation I am of the opinion that the sewage of the Harlem district should be collected and treated in sedimentation tanks on Ward's Island. This will relieve the immediate and pressing situation on the Harlem River. It will do little or nothing, however, to improve the lower East River. It is of equal importance that the scheme be pressed forward of driving a main sewer southward through Brooklyn to an artificial island well out from shore in the Atlantic Ocean, where tanks could be built for settling out the heavier suspended matters and removing them to sea. Into this main sewer would first be discharged that part of the sewage of Brooklyn and Manhattan which at present passes in a crude state into the lower East River. Later, more of the sewage of Manhattan should be coupled up to this sewer, the outlets at the artificial island being extended with each large increment of sewage. Next, the sewage from the Jamaica Bay division might be brought to the island, and finally, if thought desirable, the sewage which during all this time had received treatment at Ward's Island. By this sequence of procedure the experience gained at Ward's Island would be of value in designing the final disposal at the 'Atlantic Island,' and at any rate a large proportion of the money expended in tanks, &c., at Ward's Island will have been redeemed before the works are abandoned. The expenditure in sewers in the Harlem district will be for permanent works alone.

"It must again be emphasized that no time should be lost in setting about the actual carrying out of the scheme. It must of necessity take a number of years to complete, and, equally of necessity, the condition of the harbor waters must become progressively worse if nothing is done, and will, indeed, probably be worse before the first installment of the work is completed."

BALL CAUSED HEMORRHAGE.

Pitcher Surrenders to Police on Learning of Hiller's Death.

An autopsy performed yesterday on the body of Clinton Hiller, 20 years old, of 67 South Street, Newark, who was struck on the head by a pitched ball on Saturday while playing baseball, and who died a few hours later in the City Hospital, revealed that death was due to a hemorrhage of the brain. County Physician McKenzie, who performed the autopsy, said that there was not a visible bruise or a mark of any kind on the exterior of the head. The ball struck young Hiller on the left side of the head just above the ear. A blood vessel was ruptured.

At the time of the accident the identity of the boy who threw the ball was not known. Hiller had continued to play after he was struck, and it was not until he reached his home some time later that the serious nature of the injury became apparent.

When Wilfred H. Wenzel, 16 years old, of 13 Monmouth Street, read of Hiller's death in a newspaper yesterday he telephoned to the police that he threw the ball that caused his death. He was taken into custody and later paroled to appear in the First Precinct Police Court for a hearing to-day. Hiller was a member of St. Luke's Sunday School baseball nine.

STREET DUEL KILLS TWO.

Another Kentucklan Dying After Fray—Three Others Wounded.

FRANKLIN, Ky., April 20.—Two men are dead, one is dying, and three others are more or less seriously hurt as the result of a pistol duel which took place in the streets of this city late to-day. Judge John H. Goodnight, aged 35 years, and William Taylor, aged 45, were slain, while James Taylor, the latter's son, was fatally wounded.

It is said an altercation arose between young Taylor and Sheriff Gossett following a street fair. The Sheriff ordered Taylor off the grounds, but later he came back, accompanied by his father. The altercation was renewed and the elder Taylor and the Sheriff opened fire, with the result that William Taylor fell dead. Young Taylor then began shooting, but received fatal wounds himself, while Judge Goodnight was hit by a stray bullet.

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WANTS POLICEMEN PUT ON PROBATION

Curran Committee Investigator Would Have Them Serve a First Term of Five Years.

TO WEED OUT INCOMPETENTS

De Roode Favors a Court to Review Police Cases So as to Check Technical Errors by Commissioner.

Albert De Roode, in a report made yesterday to the Curran Aldermanic Committee on Police Investigation on "Personnel and Civil Service Features of the Police Department," recommends that appointments for patrolmen be made for five years, and that all patrolmen who have not shown marks of superiority after their five years term should be discharged. Mr. De Roode says that the Police Department needs "fresh blood," and that five years is ample time in which to "make good." From an investigation of all promotions in the ranks since the consolidation of the city, Mr. De Roode found that 77 per cent. of the patrolmen failed to gain any promotion.

This recommendation is one of many made by Mr. De Roode, all based on the theory that there should be some kind of central service board to observe each patrolman's record with a view to giving him a definite rating in the department. If a patrolman's rating is above a determined standard of efficiency, says Mr. De Roode, he should stay in the department; if his rating is below the standard, then he should give way to a better man.

"The adoption of this plan," says the investigator in his report, "would bring constantly into the service fresh blood, and from this fresh blood would be ultimately selected for permanent service only persons of superior capacity; promotion would tend to be more rapid, and the commanding branches of the force would be recruited on the basis of ability rather than on mere retention in the service.

"There would be another advantage which should not be underestimated. There would return to civil life the large number of persons each year who had had patrol experience, and who would be available in real emergencies or crises, such as strikes or riots."

In the efficiency records, Mr. De Roode contends, could be used by the Civil Service Commission in promotion examinations, and that commission, he says, ought to have jurisdiction so far as the records affect promotions.

"At present," he says, "the service or efficiency records in the Police Department show either punishments in the way of fines or certain rewards for heroic action. There is little to indicate the manner and character of the daily performance of police duty. This is unfair to the great majority of the force who try to do efficient duty, for their record is colorless, the same as the man who just avoids being brought up on charges."

Having attained a rating for each policeman, Mr. De Roode would use the rating of the service board as an agency for discipline in the force. Instead of fining a policeman for every offense, he would curtail his chances for promotion by giving him a few bad marks on the service record. Where punishment must take the form of a loss of days of pay, Mr. De Roode would have a definite rule assuring uniformity of punishment for all offenders. There never was any uniformity of punishment, he found, nor any standard for a particular offense. Thus, for failure to patrol properly, under Commissioner Bingham there were 145 men fined one day's pay, as against 41 fined five days' pay; under Commissioner Baker, 120 were fined one day's pay, as against 6 fined five days pay; under Commissioner Cropsey, 248 were fined one day's pay, as against 7 fined five days' pay, and under Commissioner Waldo, 43 were fined one day's pay, as against 43 fined five days' pay.

Another recommendation concerns a lessening of the duty of the Trial Commissioners. Mr. De Roode suggests that in all cases of misconduct or breach of discipline not warranting dismissal, the guilt of the accused should be determined in the case of patrolmen, by the Captain, and in the case of other officers, by the Inspector in charge of the district. The actual punishment, however, should be determined by the Central Service Board on the basis of the findings, with permission to the offender to demand a trial before a board designated by the Police Commissioner. Here are some of the other recommendations made in the report:

Civil service lists for patrolmen should not continue longer than the one year minimum prescribed by law, and examinations for patrolmen should, so far as practicable, be held regularly each year.

Closer scrutiny should be paid to the fitness of appointees during the probationary period, and the investigation as to their character should be made jointly by the Civil Service Commission and the Police Department during this period.

A probationary period should be prescribed for promotions, or provision should be made for reduction in grade upon the basis of service record.

Either the grade of Inspector should be established as a fixed rank or the designation of Captain for acting Inspector, now current, should be abolished.

For each permanent rank (patrolman, Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain, Inspector) fixed increases in salary should be established, definite periods, these increases to be granted to those whose service records come up to a prescribed standard, in order to give a human incentive to efficient service.

The salary for the rank of patrolman should not be graded as at present, but should be fixed at the present varying grades of salary during the first five years, which are from $800 to $1,400. It is immoral to pay less than a decent living wage.

Mr. De Roode appeals strongly for a court to review policemen's cases. He says:

There have been, in all, forty-six cases decided since 1899 adversely to the Police Department, in which opinions were rendered upon the final determination of the case. Of these forty-six cases it appears that twenty-six were decided against the Police Department because the Police Commissioner had decided contrary to the weight of evidence, nineteen were decided against the Police Department because of what might be called serious irregularity and defect in procedure, and one case was decided against the Police Department on both grounds.

An analysis of the irregularities shows them to have been of a nature which should easily have been avoided by any intelligent trial Commissioner properly advised legally. The reinstatement of the men in these cases merely proves the inefficiency of the Police Department, not any desire of the courts to interfere with the proper conduct of the department. It is true many of these things would seem to be technicalities to the lay mind. They are technicalities, however, which could easily have been avoided. Examinations of those decisions in which men were reinstated, or their fines remitted, or they were granted a new trial because the decision of the Police Commissioner was against the weight of evidence, show conclusively, I believe, the propriety of a court review.

Mr. De Roode was assisted in the preparation of his report by the Citizens' Union and the Bureau of Municipal Research. The report will become a part of the data of the Curran Committee, whose final report on police matters will be made public next month.

WOMAN DYING OF BURNS.

Mrs. Jacob Zahn Overturned Gas Stove While Preparing Supper.

Mrs. Jacob Zahn of 174 Montrose Avenue, Williamsburg, is dying in St. Catherine's Hospital from burns sustained early last evening when she overturned a small gas stove while preparing supper in the kitchen of her home.

She ran to the street enveloped in flames, and it was not until several minutes later that Patrolman John Meyers of the Stagg Street Station, assisted by several neighbors, succeeded in smothering the blaze. Dr. Weinberg, who came with an ambulance, removed her to St. Catherine's.

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BRIDGE JUMPER'S EXCUSE.

Doesn't Remember Whether He Fell or Was Thrown from Structure.

Giuseppe Merchanta, a laborer, of 248 Melrose Street, Brooklyn, who jumped from the Manhattan Bridge into the East River several days ago, and who was held a prisoner in Gouverneur Hospital until yesterday charged with attempted suicide, was discharged by Magistrate Butts in the Tombs Court yesterday.

Merchanta said that he was walking across the bridge when he was suddenly taken sick. Whether he was thrown or whether he fell off the bridge he did not know. The first thing he knew he was in the water, swimming toward the Manhattan shore. After he had swam nearly all the way to land he was picked up.

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25c and 50c, tickets for sale at 26th and 27th St. entrances only. RESERVED SEATS—NIGHT PRICES: 75c., $1.00, $1.50; Box Seats, $2.00 and $2.50, according to location.
HALF PRICE TO ALL MATINEES EXCEPT SATURDAY.
Children under 10 years half price (to reserved seats, only). Matinee on Night, every day except Saturday. No reduced prices to Gallery at any time. BRANCH TICKET OFFICES (same prices as at the Garden) at John Wanamaker's, Broadway and 8th St., and at Gimbel Bros., 32d St. and 6th Av.; also at the Garden every day, commencing this Monday morning, April 21.
JOSEPH and His Brethren LAST WEEK.
8th Av. & 62d St. Century Thea. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Tues., Apr. 29 ANGELINI-GATTINI OPERA CO. Seats Thurs. Tues. Wed. Mat. & Evg., Thurs. Italian bands; balance of week, La Cicala. 50c-$2.
WALLACK'S. Benefit, Dublin Art Gallery. Matinee To-day Only, 2:15. THE IRISH PLAYERS
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW
GEO. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 42d. Evs. 8:10. MAY IRWIN in the Farce Widow by Proxy. Popular Mat., Wed., 2:10. Followed by "Mrs. Peckham's Carouse" To-Night Miss Irwin will sing "The New Suite"
ASTOR B'way, 45 St. COMMENCING TO-DAY MAT. TWICE DAILY, incl. SUNDAYS. MATINEES 2:20, NIGHTS 8:20. Wonderful Kleine-Cines-Motion Photo Drama. "QUO VADIS?" 9000 feet of Photos. A thrill in every foot. POPULAR PRICES 25c AND 50c.
GRAND Op. Ho., 23 St., 8 Av. 25c & 50c. LITTLE BOY BLUE Mat. Wed.
ALMA WO WORHST DU? ADOLPH PHILIPP Thes., 37th St., nr. 3d Av. Ev. Evg., 8:15. Sat. Mat.
PALACE —THEATRE— B'way & 47 St. SUPREME VAUDEVILLE MATINEE DAILY. 25c., 50c., 75c. NIGHTS 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00 JOSE COLLINS AND FAHKOA. FRANK FOGARTY. MISS ORFORD AND HER WONDERFUL ELEPHANTS, AND A BIG SHOW. MON., MAY 5—MME. SARAH BERNHARDT & CO., in Repertoire. SEATS NOW—MATI and Big Vaudeville Bill. ORDERS FILLED.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Years of Discretion
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs., Wed. & Sat., 2:10. LAST 2 WEEKS MATINEE TO-MORROW. A Good Little Devil
CARNEGIE HALL Next Wed. Aft. at 3. Only Recital in New York This Season MADAME LILIAN NORDICA
ROMAYNE SIMMONS at the piano. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. 25c. to $1. TWICE DAILY, 3:15 and 8:30 P. M. PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR And the STORY OF STEAM IN KINEMACOLOR
WILLIAM MORRIS N. Y. THEATRE B'way 45 St. 10c., 15c., 25c. 1:30 to 11:30 P. M. Vaudeville and Kinemacolor. 5 Real Irish Colleens; Hallen & Fuller; 15 Other Acts. N. Y. ROOF GARDEN—CABARET DANCING.
PROSPECT Prospect & Westchester Avs. Mat. To-morrow. Prices 25 to 75c. SHEP CAMP IN 'SNOBS'
MINER'S IS THE PLACE for UP-TO-DATE Burlesque
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque Mat. To-day. The Golden Crook with BILLY ARLINGTON.
OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Mat. To-day, Seats 25c. Thurs.—Amat. Night. Billy W. Watson & Friday—Country Store. Girls From Happyland.
THALIA Thes., 46 Bowery, Tel. 2182 Franklin. TO-NIGHT. GRAND OPERA CO. BOHEME. POPULAR PRICES
MURRAY HILL Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day Burlesque THE WINNING WIDOWS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. FOR 4 WEEKS ONLY. BEG'ING NEXT MONDAY, 8:15
Seats FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT Next Thurs.
MISS BILLIE BURKE
as "TOMMY" BELTURRET, (THE GIRL WHO GREW UP AS A BOY,) In A. W. PINERO'S COMEDY, THE AMAZONS
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
JULIA SANDERSON with JOSEPH CAWTHORN In THE SUNSHINE GIRL.
LYCEUM 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
H. B. WARNER THE GHOST BREAKER
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
156TH TIME APRIL 28—Unique Souvenirs.
"The Conspiracy"
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Robert Hilliard In "THE ARGYLE CASE."
HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
The Poor Little Rich Girl
FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TO MAY 10
RICHARD BENNETT Auspices of the Sec. & Co-Workers present Fund of Med. Review of Reviews.
DAMAGED GOODS
HARRIS, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Thurs. THE MASTER MIND with Edmund Breese.
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OH! OH! DELPHINE
The Last Word in Musical Comedy.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
The Purple Road
Valli Valli, Janet Beecher, 100 others. "Has the Sweet Breath of 'The Spring Maid.'"—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. at 8:30. Popular Mat. Wed'y 2:30.
"STOP THIEF" A Farce Just to Make You Laugh.
GLOBE MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS. Mat. Wed. THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

POSTPONED
IRISH HISTORIC PAGEANT
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69th Regiment Armory
Tickets at Tyson's and McBride's.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES ETHEL BARRYMORE
5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. Ethel Green, Bert Fitz-Gibbon, "Fixing the Furnace." Kemper, Nobody & Platt.
23D ST. nr. 6th Av. Wonderful Kinemacolor Pictures in natural colors, in addition to the World's best Vaudeville at Modest Prices. Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
58TH ST. 2d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av.

Academy of Misapplied Art
Burlesque on late Armory Exhibition of Cubist-Futurist-Post-Impressionistic pictures. To See — To Laugh.
111 EAST 59TH STREET
Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Will close Tuesday evening with auction sale of works of art. Admission, 50 cents.

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Latest machinery and appliances for printers and publishers. IN OPERATION. Enormous range of successful advertising ideas on exhibit. Thoroughly educational. Afternoon and evening. Adm. 50c., children 25c.

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B. F. KEITH'S HARLEM Opera House 125 St., nr 7 Av. Mat. Daily. Stock Co. in The Melting Pot. Vaude. Bet. Acts.
KOLB BROS. Shooting Rapids of Grand Canyon Ariz. Thurs. Night. APRIL 24. Association Hall. 50c., 75c., 1.00. Tickets, Sterling, 518 Fulton St., B'klyn.
HAMMERSTEIN'S. Ev. 50, 75c. $1. Daily Matinees 25 & 50c. Billy S. Van & Beaumont Sisters & Co. of 32 and 15 Big Acts.
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